



Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-186

Monday

26 September 1988

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Romanians Ask Asylum in Hungary's Sofia Embassy
AU2409185688 Sofia BTA in English
1838 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA)—A group of Romanian citizens is at the Hungarian Embassy in Sofia, expressing their wish to remain to live in Hungary. In this connection representatives of the two countries' embassies are holding talks.

Discussions Being Held
LD2409204788 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] A group of Romanian citizens is staying at the Hungarian Embassy in Sofia. They demand to be permitted to go to Hungary, because they wish to live there. This news was reported late Saturday [24 September] night by the Bulgarian news agency. BTA also stated that representatives of the Romanian and Hungarian missions are holding discussions on the matter.

Bulgarians Ask for Extradition
LD2409124788 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1040 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, Sept 24 (TANJUG)—The 48-hour ultimatum, which the Bulgarian authorities presented to the Hungarian Embassy in Sofia, asking it to extradite 12 Romanian citizens of Hungarian origin, expires this evening. It has been learnt that the 12 Romanians

demanding asylum, and is also believed that the Hungarian Government instructed its embassy to meet their demands.

The sudden inter-state conflict, involving three East European countries, has been widely discussed among the numerous delegates of an inter-parliamentarian conference, which ends its work in Sofia today. The mediation of Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany in the conflict has also been mentioned.

It seems that the Romanian citizens demanding asylum were in a tourist group visiting Bulgaria.

Romanians Have Relatives in Hungary
LD2509075688 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 0600 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Text] In Sofia, 12 Romanian citizens have asked for asylum at our country's embassy. All of them are staying in the embassy building. Among them is a young mother, with her small child, whose husband already lives in Hungary. Besides them, three couples, three small children, and a young man belong to the group. All of them have relatives living in Hungary.

Romanians, Hungarians Discuss Case
LD2509121088 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Excerpt] In Sofia, representatives of the Romanian and the Hungarian Embassies are discussing the 12 Transylvanian Magyars who went to our country's embassy in Bulgaria yesterday evening and announced that they wanted to live in Hungary. [passage omitted]

Romania Represented at Education Conference
AU2309134288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0932 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 23/9/1988—Taking the floor during the plenary meeting of the Fourth European Education Ministers' Conference at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, the Romanian representative emphasized Romania's activity for a passage to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, and for the means thus saved to be allotted to the socioeconomic development of all peoples, to their programmes for education, instruction, culture, health care included. Reference was made to Romania's concern to continuously improve the quality and efficiency of teaching processes based on the principle of integrating education with scientific research and production, ensuring the young generations' training according to the latest gains of science and technology.

Emphasis was placed on the education of the Romanian young generation in the spirit of peace and collaboration among peoples, as well as on the actions for the expansion of regional cooperation in education and instruction in the Balkans, in Europe and on other continents.

Balkan Ecological Conference Ends, Adopts Appeal
AU2309191588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1730 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] The first Balkan Ecological Conference ended in Varna today. Delegations from Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Yugoslavia were unanimous in their evaluation that the broad foundations built for active cooperation among academies of sciences, scientists, and ecologists from the aforementioned countries will contribute to the solution of exceptionally important ecological problems affecting the Balkans.

The conference adopted an appeal to Balkan countries to consider the ecological issues as questions of vital importance for all mankind.

The scientists appeal to the governments of the Balkan states to analyze all opportunities for the signing of an ecological agreement; they also appeal to international governmental and non-governmental organizations to expand scientific activities and to have a broad exchange of experience in the protection of water, air, and soil.

IPU Conference Features Various Speakers

Bulgaria's Zhivkov Praises IPU
AU2209084988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO
DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 88 p 1

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov at the opening of the 80th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Sofia on 19 September]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, I feel honored today, on behalf of the National Assembly, the State Council, and the Government of the People's

Republic of Bulgaria, to greet you, the delegates at the 80th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, and to address you with a hearty, Bulgarian "Welcome!"

We highly appreciate the noble efforts of your union. Today, on the eve of the first centennial of its existence, the Interparliamentary Union is a representative and prestigious organization which has made a real contribution to the cause of peace, security, and cooperation. It is a pleasure for me to point out that Bulgaria was one of the first countries to join this union and is actively working for its lofty, humanitarian cause today.

As a result of the present upsurge in science and technology, we have entered a new stage in the development of productive forces. Unprecedented opportunities are opening up for satisfying the material and intellectual needs of all nations and all people. Along with this, the achievements of the human intellect resulted in a qualitative leap in regard to the development of destructive weapons.

The new political thinking and the respective actions on the international scene are the victorious results of common sense prompted by the realization that the arms race was leading our world toward disaster.

It is with satisfaction and hope that the world public welcomes the useful dialogue between the two most powerful states of our era. Processes of searching for peaceful, political solutions can be observed in areas marked by current conflicts which evoke our common concern.

We are convinced that it is the lofty call of parliamentarians from all countries to contribute to the intensification of the political dialogue.

The improvement of the international atmosphere has produced the first tangible results. It is particularly and urgently necessary today to make the positive processes on the international scene irreversible, and by specific actions, to consolidate the positive trends which are expected to determine the face of the world on the eve of the transition from the 20th to the 21st century.

The new realities urgently call for a concept in conformity with the requirements of our epoch, the rejection of outdated ideas, and the adoption of new principles on the basis of which we will be able to contemplate the present problems of mankind and the prospects of the future from an entirely new point of view. The efforts to find correct answers to urgent problems are of decisive importance in the true sense of the word.

Yes, correct answers are required, indeed. We cannot fail to remember, in this connection, the inspired thought that the only thing that history never does is repeat itself. The present period of change is a decisive turning point in our history.

Romanian Delegate Gives Address

AU2309134388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0934 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia (Agerpres) 23/9/1988—Speaking in the general debates of the 80th Interparliamentary Union Conference on the parliaments' contribution to the implementation of the UN resolutions on the granting of independence to colonial countries and the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid, the Romanian representative emphasized Romania's consistent solidarity with all the peoples fighting for their right to develop independently and, in context, the Romanian people's solidarity with the just fight of the Namibian people under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership.

Related to the parliaments' contribution to the promotion of human rights, the Romanian delegation presented Romania's stand, President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on human rights in the contemporary world, and emphasized the qualitative changes in the Romanian people's material and spiritual life, the establishment of a political, legal, economic and social framework for the plenary assertion of human personality which ensures the full participation of all members of society, without any discrimination or restrictions, in political and social life, in the management of state affairs.

A meeting of the interparliamentary expert groups in the CSCE member countries was also held within the conference to discuss European interparliamentary cooperation.

We realize today how important it is, with joint efforts and inspired by mutual confidence, to build up the foundations of an innovative world.

The results of this necessity are also emerging in the economic, political, and intellectual spheres. Today, it is true that mankind presents itself as an incredibly intricate and varied picture. This statement, however, and the conclusions and evaluations drawn from it, would be incomplete unless we take into consideration the influence of contemporary scientific-technical progress.

The present-day world is united and interconnected more than ever—not only because it is threatened by self-destruction, but also because, on the basis of productive forces, the interconnection between various countries, regions, and continents is intensifying. That is the reason why we are all required today to master a difficult, but necessary art, namely the art of filling the development of human civilization with a new substance, and to create, as well as to consolidate, new universally valid, human values for the sake of progress.

The new realities of our world require people to engage in new practical actions. The threat of ecological disasters and economic backwardness, mass diseases, and the horrifying infant mortality rate, as well as growing illiteracy—these are all global problems that can be resolved

solely with the joint efforts of mankind, along the path of a resolute restructuring in international relations on the basis of well-balanced interests.

Authoritative representatives of peoples from all continents, members of parties, organizations, and movements, with different political, ideological, and religious orientation are attending the Sofia conference. This broad participation once more confirms the strong awareness of the growing interconnection of various countries and peoples in the world, and also shows the great efforts to find common denominators of coexistence and development.

Esteemed friends, ladies and gentlemen:

You are holding your meeting in our country at a time of radical change in this country's development. It is our common goal to achieve a qualitatively new state of society on the basis of scientific-technical revolution and through the further democratization of social life in order to create new material prerequisites for the implementation of human rights and for the harmonious development of human personality.

I would like to assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will further contribute to the guarantee of lasting peace throughout the world, for the establishment of mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries and peoples.

I would like to wish you useful work and to express the hope that your forum will proceed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, and will usefully contribute to the preservation of the supreme right—the right to life, as well as to restructuring in international relations on behalf of a great and fascinating goal—the construction of a united, new world, a world of progress and constructive labor. Thank you for your attention!

New Chairman Elected

AU2409205788 Sofia BTA in English
1939 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA)—Mr. Daouda Sow, the president of the National Assembly of Senegal was elected today for the new chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Executive Council. He replaced Mr Hans Sterken of the F.R.G., whose three-year mandate is over.

Today, for the first time in the history of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an associated member to the union was chosen. This is the European Parliament.

The atmosphere of the 80th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which was held in this country from 19 to 24 September, was of understanding and creativeness. The parliamentarians from 95 countries

which participated in the conference, though of various political, ideological and religious convictions and beliefs held democratic discussions on the issues of peace and disarmament, of human rights and the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. They outlined the position that the international climate is easing and that the efforts for the expansion of dialogue and understanding should continue.

The adoption of four resolutions are the concrete results of the conference. Two of them concern the key issue of the agenda: "Activities of the Parliaments for the Development of International Cooperation in the Sphere of Humanities and for Bringing of the National Legislations in Compliance With the International Standards and the Principles of Human Rights" and "The Parliaments' Contribution to the Application of the U.N. Resolutions for Granting Independence of the Colonial Territories and Annihilation of Colonialism, Racism and Apartheid. [no end quotes as received]

A resolution on an additional item of the agenda has also been adopted: "The National Uprising on the Israel-Occupied Arab Territories". It expresses the concern over the continuing occupation and appeals to the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

The fourth resolution, whose subject was not included in the agenda, but which was covered by the speakers was in support of the talks for reaching a just and lasting peace between Iran and Iraq based on the application of Resolution 598 of the UN Security Council.

Satisfaction with the work of the conference was expressed at the final plenary session and at the press conference, given today by Mr. Hans Sterken, Mr. Daouda Sow and Mr. Pierre Cornion, general secretary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. This is considered to be a very successful conference which has fulfilled its aims and will contribute to the elevation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union prestige.

Romanian Delegate Addresses UNCTAD Session
AU2409131588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0020 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 24/9/1988—Speaking in the general debates on interdependences in the world economy and on developing countries' foreign debts in the UNCTAD Trade and Development Council, the Romanian representative extensively set forth his country's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's considerations on the world economic crisis and its manifestations, the persistence of serious unsolved problems, the need to continue making efforts to establish a new international economic order.

Stressing that the foreign debt burden is one of the gravest issues confronting the developing countries, the Romanian representative showed that Romania envisaged a solution to the foreign debt problem in a global politico-economic approach considering the development level and repayment possibilities of the debtor countries and these countries' own efforts to ensure their economic and social development.

Emphasis was placed on the requirement to improve the international monetary and financial system on equitable and stable bases, to restore the normal financial flows toward the developing countries, to reduce the interest rates, so as to secure the revigoration of the world economy and the dynamic place of the developing countries within it. In order to durably solve the foreign debt problem, tariff and non-tariff barriers, discriminations in the international trade should be eliminated and a broad and unhampered access to the gains of contemporary science and technology should be ensured. In context, it was stressed that a UN-sponsored international conference ought to be organized in the shortest delay with the equal participation of all states, developed and developing alike, to solve the grave problems in the world economy, the foreign debt issue included.

East-West Economic Cooperation Meeting in Varna

Developments Detailed

AU2409195888 Sofia BTA in English
1740 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Varna, September 24 (BTA)—Over 200 prominent representatives of the business world of tens of socialist and capitalist countries confirmed today their readiness to use the favourable international situation, a result of the new political thinking, for the consolidation of cooperation as a standard in the relations between the countries.

The participants in the meeting on the issues of the strategical approaches for promotion of East-West economic cooperation in the globally changing situation spoke, expressing views similar to that of Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, the Soviet premier, whose address was read at the forum for security in international economic relations, based on the mutual respect of the interests and to the mutual advantage. Mr. Ryzhkov says in his address: "The Soviet Union backs the establishment of a trade and political state of world economic relations which would be characterized by stability, forecasting, observance of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. The achievement of these aims could contribute to the consolidation, on a world scale, of the concept of international economic security, which presupposes respect and observance of mutual interests".

Western businessmen highly assessed the processes of restructuring in the socialist countries and shared the opinion of the socialist countries' business circles, according to which the new processes open widely the doors to long-term economic interrelations, corresponding to the new conditions.

The West German politician Mr. Franz-Josef Strauss, prime-minister of Bavaria, Mr. Robert Maxwell, president of the British-American publishing corporation "Pergamon Press", Mr. Gerald Hinteregger, the executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECU) see in the ambitious economic plans of the socialist countries possibilities and objective need for interaction, which would confirm the unity of the world and the common human values.

The participants in this forum, among whom are Dr. Umberto Agnelli, chairman of the International Council for New Initiatives in the East-West Cooperation - the Vienna Club, Mr. Otto Wolf von Amerongen, chairman of the Committee for East-West Trade in the F.R.G., etc. do not find that the present situation is ideal. They are well aware of the difficulties, connected with the understanding of the changes on a global scale and the transition from a confrontation to a lasting peace and cooperation. What is prevailing, however, is the conviction in the correctness of the chosen way: the way of interaction on a large-scale.

Some concrete projects for cooperation between Eastern and Western countries were mentioned at the meeting.

The forum ends tomorrow.

Zhivkov Addresses Session

*AU2409151888 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
0900 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Special correspondent Georgi Sveshtnikov's report on the opening of the Third Meeting of East-West Business Circles on 24 September at the Varna Golden Sands Resort—with recorded excerpts from State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov's opening speech]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, this morning participated in the work of the Third Meeting of East-West Business Circles on the subject of "Strategic Approaches for Expanding East-West Economic Cooperation Under the Changing Global Situation."

The meeting is being attended by over 200 representatives from business circles of numerous countries.

In this greeting address to the meeting's participants Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, wished the forum fruitful work and expressed his confidence

that this forum will proceed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, by contributing to the restructuring process in international relations for the sake of a great goal—the construction of a new and united world, a world of progress and creative work.

Considering the complexity of contemporary problems, we should keep in mind that this process will be complicated and difficult, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated. The decisive factor now is to proceed with greater confidence and efficiency along the broad path of mutually advantageous cooperation.

This is how we will gradually remove the existing obstacles and expand the breakthroughs, as well as open up new horizons.

However, in order to achieve this goal we are constantly facing the urgent requirement to find approaches in conformity with the contemporary needs for the solution of problems.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further stressed: [Begin Zhivkov recording] As is known, the present efforts to develop a new concept of the world are of a truly universal nature. Solutions for the new problems are sought after in the East and the West.

In our epoch many problems are important. These are, above all, the problems of peace and war, and the problems of the survival of mankind and of the civilization created by mankind.

This also affects the ecological problems which also represent a threat to mankind. The problems of the international economic order are particularly acute. They also exert an impact, to one extent or another, upon the reproduction and development of the human race. Numerous complicated and contradictory processes are emerging in relation to man and to his [word indistinct] system.

Yes, everything is important in this world. This is the reason why we cannot fail to note with care and concern that several countries of the so-called Third World have not yet resolved their basic social problems, such as poverty, starvation, disease, illiteracy, and others.

Nevertheless, in the long run, these questions are interrelated with another question, namely, the question of how the world will develop in the future.

I am confident that you will agree with me on the fact that a new concept is required today, a concept which unites the world instead of disuniting it. [end Zhivkov recording].

Dwelling on the accelerated restructuring underway in the socialist countries, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated: [Begin Zhivkov recording] This profoundly innovative process reveals the vanguard contribution of the new

Soviet leadership, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev. The goal is to build up a highly developed society which is alive and open for everything new, a society, capable of implementing a material and cultural prosperity.

As we can see, the new processes in the world are by no means making the East and West oppose each other. They are working for the world as a whole, a world as it is today and as it should be tomorrow.

For this purpose, however, as historical experience shows, joint political efforts are required. We are all aware that we are still at the beginning of this new path of development upon which mankind has embarked. The opportunities of present-day science and technology, and of the human intellect are tremendous and unpredictable. This is why life on our planet, the life of the developed countries and peoples, will reveal its historical importance only in the future. Hence, the requirement that regardless of how varied this world may be, regardless of the difference between the social systems, we must change the world today. All this determines the greatness of our task, its universal humanitarian essence.

On the one hand, we must save mankind and contemporary civilization from self-destruction, on the other hand we must innovate the world in accordance with its realities. [end Zhivkov recording]

Comrade Todor Zhivkov closed his speech by stating: [begin Zhivkov recording] I would like to express my conviction that all distinguished representatives of business circles from East and West present here, will not only discuss the problems connected with the subject of the meeting in a creative spirit, but will also find the necessary practical solutions for the constant expansion of economic cooperation. [end Zhivkov recording]

Zhivkov Meets Delegates

AU2409201088 Sofia BTA in English
1748 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Varna, September 24 (BTA)—Today at the Evksinograd residence Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received prominent political and economic leaders, representatives of the business circles, participants in the third meeting "East-West" which started today in Varna. The guests included: Mr. Franz-Josef Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria (F.R.G.), Mr. Vladislav Malkevich, chairman of the Presidium of the Trade and Industrial Chamber of the Soviet Union, Dr. Umberto Agnelli, chairman of the international council for new initiatives in the East-West cooperation,

as well as a group of leaders of economic organizations and businessmen of various European socialist and capitalist countries, of Canada, the U.S.A. and Japan.

During the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted that the third Varna meeting provided good conditions for a frank dialogue, as well as possibilities for the establishment of a joint strategy for the further constant expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the countries in the world.

Zhivkov Gives Reception

AU2409201288 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1930 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave an official reception in honor of the participants in the third Varna East-West meeting.

The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Conference Closes 25 Sep

AU2509174088 Sofia BTA in English
1645 GMT 25 Sep 88

["Cooperation: Objective Need"—BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, September 25 (BTA)—During the last day of the meeting on the problems of the strategic approaches to the broadening of the East-West economic cooperation which was held here, the 200 participants from more than 20 countries, are unanimous in their opinions on the growing importance of the economic cooperation between states in today's changing world, world of techno-scientific progress, of new visions on the problems of the relations between states with different social systems, a world in which confrontation gives way to cooperation and observing the interests of all.

Mr. Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and Mr. Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign economic relations and chairman of CMEA's Executive Committee, were among those who spoke today. Both see the rich opportunities opening before the all-European cooperation, before the CMEA and the EEC which have established official relations recently. The changes in the socialist countries are a factor of primary importance for the future relations on a long-term basis with the West, the new political thinking reflects on the strengthening of the economic security which means more business contacts.

The conclusive document which has been adopted expresses the common will to go forward on the road of progress based on stable mutually advantageous economic and techno-scientific relations between states with different social systems, excluding confrontation, taking into account the changes in the world, giving scope to new initiatives.

Sixth AWP Central Committee Communique on Trade
AU2409142588 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1330 GMT 24 Sep 88

["Communique" on Sixth AWP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The Sixth AWP Central Committee Plenum met on 23-24 September under the chairmanship of Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary. Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a report: *On the Tasks and Measures To Strengthen and Improve the Work in the Field of Foreign Trade*. A number of problems concerning a more fruitful utilization of the reserves and possibilities that exist and are created by our economy to increase exports, the further improvement of the work of the foreign trade organs, and the more efficient use of the organizational force of the party, the state, and economic levers to promote an increase in production and quality were discussed at the meeting.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, delivered an important speech in which he drew attention to some important problems pertaining to the country's economic development relying entirely on its own resources, in addition to the immediate tasks and prospects concerning the strengthening of the work of the foreign trade organs. The speech clearly outlines the achievements attained and the country's possibilities and ways of increasing trade with foreign countries and providing new impetus to the country's progress.

The Sixth AWP Central Committee Plenum.
Tirana, 24 September 1988.

Nepalese Ambassador Arrives 22 September
AU2309112988 Tirana ATA in English
0750 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Tirana, September 23 (ATA)—The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Nepal's Kingdom to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Dilli Raj Uprety, arrived in our country on September 22.

Economic Progress Report for 18-24 Sep

AU2409190988 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 18-24 September carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Gjirokaster District: The overall industrial production plan through 20 September was overfulfilled by 4 million leks. (1330 GMT 24 September)

Lushnje District: Twenty-three out of 27 enterprises report having fulfilled or overfulfilled their respective plans through 15 September. (1800 GMT 21 September)

Mirdite District exceeded its industrial production plan through 15 September by 1 percent and its export plan by 5 percent. (1800 GMT 20 September)

Leaders' Public Appearances for 18-24 Sep

AU2409191188 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 18-24 September reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, chaired the sixth AWP Central Committee plenum on 23-24 September. (1330 GMT 24 September)

Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended on 18 September a rally held in Drashovice, Vlore District, to commemorate the 45th anniversary of a local battle. (1800 GMT 18 September)

Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, attended a women's conference in the city of Durres on 19 September. (1800 GMT 19 September)

Olympic Weightlifting Team Suspended

Delegation Condemns Drug Use

AU2409134488 Sofia BTA in English
0725 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, September 24 (BTA corr.)—Today the leaders of the Bulgarian Olympic delegation made the following statement:

"The Medical Commission of the International Olympic Committee informed the Bulgarian Olympic Delegation of a second case of forbidden diuretics usage with the purpose of losing weight on the part of weightlifter Angel Genchev. [no closing quotes as received]

We confirm our position of principle on this matter, namely, that a decisive struggle must be carried on against unfair play in sports, and this is what the usage of forbidden substances amounts to. We condemn the action of the athlete.

As such a thing happens for the second time with the team of weightlifters, the leadership of the Bulgarian Olympic delegation decided to stop the remaining athletes of the team from further participation in the Olympic games.

The Bulgarian Federation of Weightlifting has been assigned the task to study the matter and find out the reasons for this breach of rules which lowers the prestige of Bulgarian sports and to hold the athletes, the coaches and the physician of the team responsible for what happened.

Daily Questions Federation Role

AU2609104888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 25 Sep 88 p 6

[Editorial commentary: "Blame and Responsibility Must Be Clarified!"]

[Text] The case repeated itself. After the International Olympic Committee stripped the weightlifter Mitko Grublev of his champion's title and gold medal for using a banned substance, another weightlifter, Angel Genchev, was justifiably sanctioned for the same reason.

In the first case the leadership of the Bulgarian Olympic delegation condemned the action of the weightlifter and laid the blame on him alone, as if he had secretly used the banned substance on his own decision and nobody else knew about it. Even then, it was difficult to believe such an explanation. After the drastic offense of Angel Genchev, this fact was officially confirmed. This was admitted, albeit indirectly, by the statement of the leadership of our Olympic delegation withdrawing our weightlifting team from further participation in the Seoul games. This is unprecedented in Olympic history!

Many questions are reappearing with greater urgency. The Bulgarian Weightlifting Federation has been instructed to explain the reasons for the violations and to hold the athletes, coaches, and team's doctor responsible. This is strange, and absolutely not enough. What about the federation's leadership? Does the federation not bear the main responsibility for these shameful acts? Or perhaps it did not know anything, and was not privy to these violations? It is necessary to clarify the responsibility of the relevant figures and departments of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports and publish the conclusions and steps taken as a result of the crude violation of the principles of sports competition.

An undeserved shadow has been cast on the name of Bulgarian sport at the very time of some of its most brilliant successes, precisely when the entire world is admiring the successes of our famous athletes. This is the reason for our country's sharp reaction to the reprehensible steps of the weightlifters and the people around them. This public reaction awaits a detailed answer.

Zhivkov Opens Plovdiv Technological Fair Gives Welcoming Speech

AU2609075288 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service at 0736 GMT on 26 September carries a 7-minute live relay of the opening of the Plovdiv Autumn Technological Fair.

The announcer reports that "Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders" are attending the opening ceremony. In the background Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, is heard reading a speech. Lukanov, who is identified by the announcer, speaks on the importance of foreign trade cooperation in general, and the Plovdiv Fair in particular. At 0740 GMT Lukanov ends his speech and invites Todor Zhivkov to officially open the fair. Zhivkov says:

"Esteemed guests, ladies and gentlemen, comrades: According to tradition, I am fulfilling the honorary instruction of our country's party leadership to open the Plovdiv Autumn Technological Fair. Please allow me to open the fair and wish success to all our domestic and foreign exhibitors. Good luck!"

Zhivkov then cuts the ribbon and officially opens the fair.

Visits Hungarian Exhibition

LD2609112088 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT
26 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (MTI)—Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, opened the 44th international autumn fair in Plovdiv. 34 countries and West Berlin were represented.

This year 13 Hungarian foreign trade companies are exhibiting on a 450 square meter indoor and 200 square meter outdoor area. The new articulated bus Ikarus-435, the coffee percolator of the industrial cooperative for metal procession and the electric scale of the Hodmezasarhely-based Scale Ltd. have been nominated for a gold medal.

In the company of Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic affairs, and other Bulgarian leaders, Todor Zhivkov visited the Hungarian exhibition where Istvan Szabo, ambassador and councillor, and Ferenc Nagy, commercial councillor, welcomed the president.

Economic Cooperation Discussed With Businessmen

Mladenov, UK's James Prior

AU2309151688 Sofia BTA in English
1344 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA)—Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of this country, received today Mr. James Prior, president of the British "General Electric Company".

They discussed the possibilities to expand trading between Bulgaria and Great Britain and expressed the wish to apply new forms of economic cooperation.

Zhivkov, Turkey's Representative

AU2609104988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 25 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] On 24 September, within the framework of the Varna East-West Forum, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Mr Sharuk Tara [spelling as published], president of Turkey's "Enka Holding" Company.

A conversation was held on developing economic cooperation with Bulgarian economic trusts and companies.

Nigeria's Augustus Aikhomu Begins Visit

Greeted by Atanasov

AU2309140388 Sofia BTA in English
1333 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA)—The official friendly visit of Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomou, prime minister [as received] of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which starts here today will open new prospects for fruitful cooperation. The distinguished Nigerian guest visits this country at the invitation of Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

At the Sofia airport Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomou was met by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, Mr. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and by other officials.

Bilateral Talks Open

AU2309172088 Sofia BTA in English 1641 GMT
23 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA)—Talks between Mr. Georgi Atanasov, leader of the Bulgarian Government, and Mr. Augustus Aikhomu, his Nigerian counterpart opened here today. They discussed bilateral relations and some constructive ideas for further promotion of cooperation.

The general assessment is that Bulgaro-Nigerian relations are on the upsurge based on equality and to the mutuals advantage. Political ties are good and over the last years a number of high rank visits have been exchanged. Economic cooperation has boosted for over two decades. Nigeria ranks first among Bulgaria's foreign trade partners from the African countries to the South of Sahara. Eight joint firms are successfully working in the field of construction.

It was noted, however, that the achievements are below the two countries' real possibilities and their economic potential, which provides favourable conditions to expand cooperation in the traditional as well as in a number of other spheres.

There are preconditions to develop relations in agriculture, industry, energy, the mining and petrol industries, in construction and engineering, in transport, trade and finances, in culture and education.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov and Mr. Augustus Aikhomu exchanged opinions on major international issues and, noted the two countries' similar or close positions.

Dines With Atanasov

AU2309200988 Sofia BTA in English
1848 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA)—Mr. Georgi Atanasov chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an official dinner in the honour of Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, prime minister of Nigeria [as received], at which they exchanged toasts. Bulgaria and Nigeria enjoy a dynamic and fruitful cooperation for almost 25 years now, Mr. Georgi Atanasov pointed out. He expressed his conviction that the present meeting will promote a more efficient and all-round cooperation.

There are good possibilities for the further expansion of relations in the sphere of policy, culture, sports, education and mainly of trading relations. We believe that the increased economic potential of Nigeria and Bulgaria's potential will serve as an impetus to direct contacts between Bulgarian economic organizations and Nigerian state and private firms, in joint production activities in counter trade, Mr. Georgi Atanasov said.

Bulgaria highly esteems and supports Nigeria's constructive positions in the U.N.O., the Non-Aligned Countries Movement, the O.A.U., and elsewhere, Georgi Atanasov said. Our similar approaches to the issues of peace, war and cooperation in the present complex world are a serious precondition for the active interaction on the international arena, he added. The leader of the Bulgarian Government indicated that Bulgaria follows with interest and hails the efforts to improve the situation in South-West Africa.

As it has been up till now, we will continue to stand by the front-line countries, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the African National Congress and all public forces engaged in the struggle for the complete abolishment of apartheid in South Africa and we will continue to give them support to the best of our abilities, he pointed out.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov also dwelt on the recent positive changes in the international situation. The Soviet-American I.N.F. Treaty was met with general approval. The Soviet-United States summit in Moscow came as a logical consequence of the treaty, of the political realism and the sense of responsibility. Our interrelated world was given the opportunity to live in a atmosphere of understanding, peaceful competition and friendship, Mr. Georgi Atanasov underlined.

We are deeply convinced that general disarmament and lasting peace, along with the settlement of all regional conflicts, will give mankind the possibility of re-channel the enormous funds allocated for military spendings and use them for putting an end to famine, poverty and economic backwardness, which, unfortunately, are still existing in many areas of this world, including the African continent.

The leader of the Bulgarian Government stressed the necessity of restructuring the international economic relations and placing them on a just and democratic basis. Further on he spoke about the foreign policy of Bulgaria and the efforts of the country to turn the Balkans into a zone, free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

Mr. Augustus Aikhomu said that his present visit in this country is yet another proof of the two countries' common wish to develop and strengthen their relations. "Our fruitful cooperation is expanding and deepening further. A few Bulgarian organizations actively participate in Nigeria's economic life. Over the last 20 years a large number of Nigerian students graduated in Bulgarian higher educational establishments", he added.

The leader of the Nigerian Government expressed his country's concern over the situation in the African south. What this region needs is peace and stability. And if the racist regime in the S.A.R. does not stop its repressive activities, this might bring to a catastrophe, and the international public should not allow this to happen, Mr. Augustus Aikhomu pointed out.

He went on saying that Nigeria decisively opposes the throwing of poisonous waste products in the developing countries, as was the case with the waste products of the Western corporations, secretly thrown in Nigeria.

The international economic crisis which over the last few years has affected the whole world and particularly the underdeveloped countries, makes ever more urgent the need of a more active South-West dialogue and a more equal international economic order, Augustus Aikhomu stressed.

He underlined, that Nigeria welcomes the lessening of international tension which is a result of the signature of the Soviet-United States I.N.F. Treaty. We congratulate the Soviet Union and the United States for having signed this treaty and insist that they should continue to work even more consistently for complete elimination of nuclear

and chemical weapons. We call upon all nuclear states to make it their obligation to the international public to denounce the use of nuclear weapons and put an end to the threat of using them against the non-nuclear countries, the leader of the Nigerian Government stated.

Tours Varna

*AU2509192788 Sofia Domestic Service
in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] On 25 September Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, Nigerian premier, visited Varna. He was accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Nigerian delegation first visited the Georgi Dimitrov Ship-Building Plant. The guests reviewed vessels under construction and were briefed on new technologies being used in the plant. [passage omitted]

Laotian Leader Finishes Tour, Departs

Visits Botevgrad, Pravets

*AU2309192188 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1730 GMT 23 Sep 88*

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDP], accompanied by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, visited the towns of Botevgrad and Pravets today.

At the Botevgrad central square, Comrade Phomvihane was cordially welcomed by Comrade Lazar Prichkapov, first secretary of the Sofia Oblast BCP Committee, and by leaders of the Botevgrad municipality. The high ranking guest was awarded with the town's honorary badge.

Later on, the Lao party and state leader visited the [names indistinct] plants. The visitor from Laos expressed great interest in the new methods of labor organization applied at the two plants.

Leaves Country

*AU2609092988 Sofia BTA in English 0905 GMT
26 sep 88*

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA)—Mr. Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers today left the country. He was on a business friendly visit here at the invitation of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

Mladenov Departs for UN General Assembly

*AU2309164088 Sofia BTA in English 1513 GMT
23 Sep 88*

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA)—Today Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left for New York to take part in the 43rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Spokesman Protests UK Expulsion of Diplomats
LD2309154588 Prague CTK in English
1423 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Prague Sept 23 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia resolutely protests against the false and construed accusation brought against Czechoslovak diplomats in Great Britain and their expulsion from the country.

Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dusan Rovensky made a statement today on the decision of the British authorities to expel three employees of the Czechoslovak Embassy in London on a charge of alleged espionage.

"The Czechoslovak ambassador in London has already resolutely rejected these false and construed accusations. In this connection British Charge d'Affaires a.i. [ad interim] John Malcolm MacGregor was invited to the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry today where a protest was lodged against the steps taken by the British authorities. It was also stressed that Czechoslovakia reserves itself the right to take appropriate measures, that the decision of the British authorities does not contribute to the development of Czechoslovak-British relations and that the British side bears full responsibility for this", the statement said.

French Foreign Minister Concludes Visit, Departs
AU2109161388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
19 Sep 88 p 1

[Milan Madr/CTK report: "French Foreign Minister Departs"]

[Text] Prague—Roland Dumas, minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, concluded his official visit to the CSSR on Saturday [17 September] and left for home.

He was seen off at Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, Jacques Humann, ambassador of the French Republic to the CSSR, and Mécislav Jablonsky, CSSR ambassador to the French Republic, were also present.

FRG's Lothar Spaeth Concludes Official Visit
AU2109161188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
19 Sep 88 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Lothar Spaeth, minister president of Baden-Wuerttemberg, concluded his visit to the CSSR on 17 September and was seen off at Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR first deputy foreign minister, and other figures.

Daily on East Bloc Ties, Dialogue With Israel
AU2009085788 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
17 Sep 88 p 4

[Juraj Racz article: "The Problems Have Been Caused by Israel; After Y. Shamir's Visit to Hungary"]

[Excerpts] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir visited Hungary from 14 to 15 September and had unofficial talks with Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives of Hungarian political, economic, cultural, and social life. Following the equally private visit of Shim'on Peres, minister of foreign affairs, this May, the two probably most influential politicians on the contemporary Israeli political scene (and main candidates for the office of prime minister in the elections scheduled for this November) have thus visited the metropolis on the Danube within less than ½ year.

In view of the terse official communiques, which were in both cases limited to the indispensable facts, and the somewhat mysterious nature of the visits—arising from their uncommon form, which was designated as private or unofficial—there are many conjectures about the true background of these trips, which are being characterized in Hungary as an expression of improving relations between the two countries. We must not forget the fact that, Romania aside, Yitzhaq Shamir is the first Israeli prime minister to have visited a socialist country since 1967. Another special feature of these relations is the fact that more than 200,000 citizens of Hungarian origin live in Israel and that Hungary has the largest Jewish religious community of all the countries in central Europe. It is precisely contacts between these connecting links that have been described as extremely important during the latest talks. According to the Hungarian press, they could create a bridge for a further improvement in Hungarian-Israeli relations.

What was involved in Hungary, in fact? First of all, it is appropriate to stress that, like other socialist countries (with the exception of Romania), the Hungarian People's Republic broke diplomatic relations with Israel in June 1967, shortly after the start of the so-called 6-Day War. [passage omitted]

It is ironic that diplomatic ties were broken by the Soviet Union and those other socialist countries which stood at the cradle of the State of Israel in the United Nations, and also at other international forums, and that it was also these states who were among the main initiators of a solution to this delicate issue. [passage omitted]

In view of the fact that the formation of a federal state turned out to be unrealistic, the Soviet Union backed the partition of Palestine in the hope that a democratic Israel would come about. However, subsequent developments did not live up to expectations, and one of the consequences of Israel's aggressive policy and irreconcilable

attitude toward its Arab neighbors, particularly the Palestinians, was also the breaking of diplomatic ties by the socialist countries. This unnatural and abnormal situation, as even Mikhail Gorbachev termed it during the visit of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Moscow last April, has persisted for more than 2 decades. It accounts for an imbalance in Israel's international relations and it has deprived the Soviet Union of the possibility of more effectively influencing the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is no coincidence that it was precisely this point which was stressed by Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, when he declared, in an interview with MTI on the results of Shamir's visit, that a settlement of the situation in this sensitive part of the world is possible only through harmonizing the interests of all interested parties. This can be achieved, however, only by establishing contact and starting a dialogue with all states in the region. The increasingly frequent high-level Hungarian-Israeli contacts, in which the Hungarian side upholds its position that a lasting settlement in the Middle East can be achieved only within the framework of an international conference under UN auspices, are also in conformity with this. At the same time it is necessary to guarantee the security and independence of all interested countries and nations, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

The Soviet Union approaches contacts with Israel in a similar spirit. In midsummer, several employees of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs came to the Soviet Union to familiarize themselves with the activity of the Dutch Embassy's section which represents Israeli interests in the USSR. In this connection, contentions appeared in the Western press to the effect that this visit marks a stage on the road to the establishment of diplomatic relations. In an interview with IZVESTIYA, Vadim Perfiliev, deputy chief of the Information Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, vehemently denied this. He stressed that these contentions have nothing in common with reality. The Soviet Union's approach to the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Israel remains unchanged. The Soviet Union will be ready to deal with the question of normalizing relations with Israel after the start of a serious and truly representative international conference on the Middle East. Moscow has more than once expressed its position that it is ready to negotiate the question of restoring diplomatic relations, but that, understandably, this must occur in conjunction with the rectification of abnormalities caused by Israel's occupation of Arab territories and its denial of the Palestinians' legitimate national rights. Israel should, above all, seriously revise its policy rejecting peace negotiations with its neighbors on the platform of an international conference, and it should finally acknowledge that talks on resolving the Palestinian problem can only be held with the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people—the PLO. It can be assumed that a successful start of the peace process on the platform of an international conference could become a turning point leading to a further

improvement of relations and, by the same token, also to peace in this severely tested region.

Albanian Contacts With Europe, CSSR Examined
AU2109104288 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
16 Sep 88 p 7

[Julius Loerincz commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "Albania and the World"]

[Text] We will probably not be mistaken in saying that people in our country still have a slightly imprecise and even distorted view of Albania's contacts with the outside world, including Europe. Thus, some of them might have been surprised upon learning a few days ago that Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, is now visiting the FRG; and that he has a full schedule there which includes meetings and talks with the leading official representatives of this capitalist state with its well-developed industry. Albania established diplomatic relations with the FRG only last year, but even before that, the contacts between the two countries were rather lively. True, this cannot be said of contacts with all countries with which this Balkan state maintains diplomatic relations. In fact, this would be impossible—Albania now has diplomatic relations with 115 states in the world, and, in view of the possibilities which this (until recently poorest) European country has at its disposal, it would be unrealistic for it to be energetic in its activities with all of them.

In February 1988 Minister R. Malile attracted (in the positive sense) particular attention at the Belgrade conference of ministers of foreign affairs from Balkan states—and not merely because of the Albanian participation in such a multilateral conference, but rather due to his diplomatic talents. Albania recently raised its diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and the GDR to the ambassadorial level, and its economic and trade contacts with other socialist states (except, perhaps, with the Soviet Union) are also developing well. Moreover, its economic cooperation with Yugoslavia is flourishing, despite the tensions over the Albanian issue in Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province which have had a disruptive impact in this respect.

As for Czechoslovak-Albanian relations, they are relatively stabilized in the economic and trade spheres, where our joint efforts can successfully help us to discover new spheres and prospects for development. True, our contacts are still overshadowed by the rift at the beginning of the sixties, when we imprudently transferred the ideological discord (primarily between the CPSU and the AWP) to our own interstate relations with Albania and recalled our ambassador from Tirana, requesting the Albanian side to do the same with its ambassador in Prague. At present, however, it is clear that we are sincerely interested in redeeming the mistake and in restoring full diplomatic relations.

In conclusion, let us again return to R. Malile's deliberations in the FRG. An interesting part of these deliberations is the discussion of the broader European aspects of international politics. It is known that Albania was the only European state not to take part in the CSCE or to sign the Helsinki Final Act. However, now the minister of foreign affairs himself has voiced Albania's interest in contributing toward peace and security in Europe—and, in fact, this interest is made obvious by the many steps undertaken by Albania's foreign policy.

Protesters in Prague Mark 1968 Soviet Invasion

7 Detained Before Demonstration

AU2409172588 Paris AFP in English
1755 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Vienna, Sept 24 (AFP)—Seven Czech opposition militants were detained in Prague on Saturday as they prepared to attend a demonstration protesting the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of the city, according to Czech opposition sources reached by telephone from here.

Four members of the Independent Pacifist Movement were arrested and taken to police stations while three others were put under house arrest, the sources said.

Last August 21, militants protesting the 20th anniversary of the invasion of Prague called for further demonstrations to be held on the last Saturday of every month in front of a statue symbolising Czech independence.

On the night of August 20, 1968, Warsaw Pact troops led by the Soviet Red Army marched into Prague, bringing to an end a brief period of liberalisation in Czechoslovakia.

Security Forces Intervene, Arrest 47

LD2409204488 Prague CTK in English
1948 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Prague Sept 24 (CTK)—About 100 persons made an attempt to violate public order at Wenceslas Square, in Prague, after 1800 hours local time today.

Their extravagant behaviour attracted attention of about 400 passers-by including foreign tourists.

The rioters did not react to repeated calls of representatives of state bodies to disperse so that national security forces had to intervene. However, by 1900 hours local time law and order were restored at Wenceslas Square.

Forty-seven persons were taken to police stations for further investigations.

'Problems' in Council, Director Elections Noted AU1509170688 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Democracy in Production"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The process of democratization in the production sphere has advanced and improved in quality since the law on state enterprises was passed. A significant contribution to this has been made by a document approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat entitled "Course To Be Pursued by Party Agencies and Organizations in Testing by Experimentation the Principles of Socialist Self-Management by Labor Collectives and Elections of Enterprise (Plant) Directors."

It can be said that, apart from some exceptions, elections of self-management agencies are following a successful course. The labor collectives carefully consider the merits of each candidate, who are receiving between 65 and 100 percent of the votes. It is the exception when nominees fail; such exceptions occur when the elections were prepared hastily, even though this may have happened with good intentions.

Haste is a bad friend, but dilatoriness is even worse. Unfortunately, most economic agencies have opted for it as their "adviser." As in the past, they have been shielding themselves with the absence of directives (which they have demanded from the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government), and have been brandishing the labor collectives' lack of preparedness (!), the lack of suitable candidates for the post of director (!), and the like. Luckily, the party organizations' initiative has been so vigorous that the apparatus has had to resign. Yet this is not enough. We have the right to demand active attitudes from it also in this matter. The process of democratization in production is not a one-way street, and it is not a matter that concerns just enterprises. The restructuring of the economic mechanism would not fulfill its mission if elections of socialist self-management agencies and, by the same token, of directors are delayed. The operation of the law on state enterprises would be incomplete, the development of initiative would run up against obstacles, and so forth. [passage omitted]

Higher-level economic agencies must also own up to their share of blame for some of the problems that accompany the election of enterprise (plant) directors. In their capacity as founders [of state enterprises], the law charges them with the task of selecting candidates for the post of director and with submitting their nominees for these positions—following a discussion in the council, which is the collective executive body of socialist self-management—to the labor collective's assembly. Ministries (and economic production units) have more than once been at a loss when they were supposed to do what the experiment and the law asks of them. They have not always prepared reserve cadres in good time from among

politically, professionally, and morally mature management cadres, and instead of offering, as they are obliged to, at least three candidates for the post of director, they have often foisted upon the collective either a single candidate or two unequal ones—one an expert and another who is an experienced functionary but who is also unfamiliar with the problems of production. In the Sigma plant in Ceska Trebova, the absence of a prudent cadre policy allowed a demagogue promising people rewards without hard work to seek the trust of the labor collective. Following intervention by the party agencies, the elections in the Sigma plant had to be called off. [passage omitted]

Our look at the problems connected with the establishment of socialist self-management would be incomplete if we failed to draw attention to the fact that the new situation also confronts party agencies and organizations with new and difficult tasks. The preparation and the elections of self-management bodies take place under their leadership, with the participation and involvement of trade unions, other social organizations, and economic management. Party organizations have already done a good deal of work, but we would now be much farther along, even in this regard, if in many enterprises they acted more energetically and thoughtfully, and if there were no cases of dithering. It is because of these cases that, in Bratislava for example, there are not enough examples that would allow us to generalize in broader terms the state of the implementation of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat's resolution on the course to be pursued by party agencies and organizations in testing the principles of socialist self-management by labor collectives and elections of directors.

Communists from the forming machines plant of the ZTS [Heavy Engineering Works] Kosice enterprise, on the other hand, should not fail to notice the skeptical, publicly expressed view [in an interview with a worker of the plant, published by Bratislava PRAVDA on 25 August, on page 3] that, with the founding of the labor collective's council, "we have one extra body, but so far a passive one."

New Press Commission Starts Work 15 Sep
AU2009152088 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
16 Sep 88 p 2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO editor Dusan Brabec: "The Commission of the Czechoslovak European Security and Cooperation Committee; Dealing With the Topical Issues of the Peace Movement"]

[Text] Prague—The reestablished press commission of the Czechoslovak European Security and Cooperation Committee started its work yesterday [15 Sep].

The newly appointed members of this commission (representing the entire gamut of Czechoslovak mass information and propaganda media) were welcomed by

Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak European Security and Cooperation Committee. The commission then elected its board. Anna Vocu, director of the Federal Press and Information Office (FUTI) in Prague, was elected commission chairman; and Vit Suchy, chief editor of the central editorial office of the ORBIS PRESS AGENCY, was appointed chairman of the editorial board of the newly founded bulletin that is to be published by the press commission. A PRAVDA editor is also working on the commission.

The commission's session agenda included certain organizational issues connected with the publication of the bulletin. For the time being it will be published as a quarterly, in 500 copies in the Czech, French, and English languages. It should inform the world public and our people at home about the committee's activities, as well as carry articles by prominent Czechoslovak politicians and journalists on various antiwar and peace campaigns, seminars, and gatherings, and on talks conducted by the representatives of Czechoslovak public life and their partners abroad.

It was also stated that a delegation of the Czechoslovak European Security and Cooperation Committee would visit the FRG this month, on 26-29 September, to meet with prominent CDU, SPD, and FDP politicians and with activists from the West German peace movement and antiwar organizations. After that, on 30 September-2 October, the committee delegation will attend an international forum in Brussels which will discuss "New Roads Toward Peaceful Life." It was also stated that the committee Presidium would convene for a session toward the end of this year (on 12 December), to appraise its activities up to that point, to assess the significance of peace activities, and to work out plans and prepare a program of seminars, meetings, and symposiums to be organized in the CSSR next year with the participation of European political and public figures.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 8-14 Sep
AU2109160588 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, Prague PRACE in Czech, and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 9 to 15 September report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was awarded a Polish state order at a ceremony in Prague on 8 September. (RUDE PRAVO 9 Sep p 2)

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council [CNR], chaired a session of the CNR Presidium in Prague on 8 September; the session discussed this year's awards of the Jan Sverma Journalism Prize. (RUDE PRAVO 9 Sep p 2)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented several functionaries and members of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society [CSVTS] with "high state awards" in Prague on 8 September, on the eve of the CSVTS congress. (RUDE PRAVO 9 Sep p 2)

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed a party and government delegation that attended the opening day of the Seventh CSVTS Congress in Prague on 9 September. (RUDE PRAVO 10 Sep p 1) The delegation also included Miloslav Hruskovic. (PRAVDA 10 Sep p 1)

Frantisek Hanus, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the opening of the statewide celebrations of the Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers in Prague on 9 September. (RUDE PRAVO 10 Sep p 2)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, came to Ruzyně airport in Prague on 9 September to welcome Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, upon his return from an official visit to the Soviet Union. (RUDE PRAVO 10 Sep p 3)

A party and government delegation led by Milos Jakes also attended the second day of the CSVTS Congress, held in Prague on 10 September. (RUDE PRAVO 12 Sep p 1) The same day in the afternoon, Milos Jakes watched horse races at the Slusovice course in South Moravia. (RUDE PRAVO 12 Sep p 8)

Frantisek Hanus headed a party and government delegation at a festive session of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mining and Power Industry Workers, held in Prague on 10 September to mark the Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers. (RUDE PRAVO 12 Sep pp 1, 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Central Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee, addressed a "Festival of Peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship" in Brandys nad Labem on 10 September. (RUDE PRAVO 12 Sep p 2)

Officials who welcomed Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR president, at Ruzyně Airport in Prague on 12 September, upon his return from the PRC and the DPRK, included Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier; Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and

premier of the Czech SR; Vasil Bilak; Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Kempny; and Army General Milan Vachlik, CSSR minister of national defense. (RUDE PRAVO 13 Sep p 1)

Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, signed the book of condolences on the death of Werner Felfe, member and secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at the GDR General Consulate in Bratislava on 12 September. (PRAVDA 13 Sep p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, and Frantisek Hanus were members of the party and government delegation that attended the opening of the 30th International Engineering Trade Fair in Brno on 13 September. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Sep p 1) The same day, Frantisek Hanus also visited the Lachema enterprise in Brno. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Sep p 2)

Josef Kempny left Prague for Berlin on 13 September at the head of a CSSR Federal Assembly delegation to attend a meeting of leading representatives of Warsaw Pact countries' parliaments in the GDR capital. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Sep p 1)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Werner Schattmann, FRG ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on 13 September, in connection with the upcoming conclusion of the ambassador's tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Sep p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek attended Milos Jakes' reception of 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in Prague on 14 September. (RUDE PRAVO 15 Sep p 1)

The same day Frantisek Pitra and Vladimir Herman attended a ceremony at Vlcnov in South Moravia, at which South Moravian grain growers reported the end of this year's cereal harvest in the region. (RUDE PRAVO 15 Sep p 1)

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Ivan Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, in Prague on 14 September. (RUDE PRAVO 15 Sep p 2)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the People's Publishing House with the Order of Labor at a ceremony in Prague on 14 September; the ceremony was held to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the publishing house. (RUDE PRAVO 15 Sep p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, met with trade union functionaries of Prague food industry and food retailing enterprises in Prague on 14 September. (PRACE 15 Sep pp 1, 2)

Parade of Working Class Militants Held in Berlin
*LD2409161288 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 1138 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN)—The combat groups of the working class celebrated their 35 years of existence on Saturday in Berlin with an impressive roll call followed by a march-past. [passage omitted]

Among the parade formations were units and fighters who had been honored the day before with high state decorations.

Members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee were on the VIP rostrum together with Erich Honecker for the roll call, as were additional figures from public life.

The guests for the roll call were Vyacheslav Kochemayev, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Army General Boris Snetkov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; a delegation of the National Command of the Hungarian Workers' Combat Groups under the leadership of Sandor Borbely, national commander and member of the MSZMP Central Committee; a delegation of the Main Staff of the CSSR People's Militia leadership headed by Miroslav Novak, chief of the Main Staff; and a delegation of the People's Militia of the People's Republic of the Congo under the leadership of Michel Ngakala, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and chief of the National Command of the People's Militia.

When Erich Honecker and the other leading public figures came onto the VIP rostrum, cheers rang out for the party and state leadership. Senior Engineer Juergen Grimm, member of the Ministry for the Construction Industry and commander of the "Robert Siewere" combat group unit, reported, as commanding officer of the assembly formations, their readiness to Erich Honecker. Grimm then read the motto of the day: "35 years of combat groups of the working class; for the reliable protection of the workers' and peasants' power."

After the remarks by the general secretary, which were very warmly received, the march-past of fighters, NCO's [noncommissioned officers], and commanders from all parts of the GDR began.

Berliners in dense rows along Karl Marx Allee expressed their thanks again and again with applause.

A high point of the review was the motorized units. Led by a unit of armed personnel carriers of the SWP-40 type, which serve as leading and reconnaissance vehicles, other armored personnel carriers, and vehicles with artillery, grenade launchers and antiaircraft guns.

Honecker Reviews March-Past

*LD2409133888 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 0810 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Text] Berlin 24 Sep ADN—A powerful combat roll call is taking place today in the Karl Marx Allee in Berlin on the occasion of the 35th year of the existence of the armed workers' formations of the GDR. Ten thousand fighters from all parts of the GDR, as well as many Berliners along the flag-bedecked avenue warmly greeted Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and National Defense Council. In the preliminary passage of his speech, he conveyed thanks to all men and women in the honorable dress of the combat groups of the working class for their high operational readiness in the defense of their homeland and socialist achievements.

A march-past of the assembled units concludes the impressive declaration of the members of the combat groups to carry out deeds of peace with exemplary performances in production and training.

Honecker Speaks at Roll Call

*LD2409140988 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1017 GMT 24 Sep 88*

["From the Speech by Erich Honecker at the Combat Roll Call on the 35th Anniversary of the Existence of the Armed Workers' Formations"—ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin 24 Sep ADN—Erich Honecker thanked all combat group members for their high operational readiness in the protection of their homeland and the socialist achievements of the GDR in his speech at the combat roll call on the 35th anniversary of the existence of the combat groups of the working class, which was received with great applause.

"I would like to say, in contrast to much irresponsible talk from people who should know better, that the face of socialism on German soil was never as human as it is today, as over 30,000 apartment units are built in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, every year", Erich Honecker stressed. "They are occupied by citizens whose joy at having an apartment that could be afforded only by citizens of the upper class during the time of the kaiser, can be seen when the key is handed to them. In this city, the third millionth flat built in our republic since 1971 will be given to its tenants in a few days. Our socialist republic, our working people have spent more than M320 billion since 1971 for the development of this prosperity for the people."

"This, as well as the creation of many jobs, the guarantee of full employment, and the fact that all children of the people have the same educational opportunities without

differences of world view and religion assures our republic, despite all acts of hostility, a good place forever in the history of the people striving for peace and prosperity," Erich Honecker emphasized.

"For this reason, it fills us with great pleasure and satisfaction that in the new training period the fighting strength of all units of the combat groups of the working class in our republic has grown further. This strengthens our socialist republic, strengthens—in our turbulent times—the consciousness of our people that the citizens of the German Democratic Republic can pursue their work in peace and exploit their free time well." The further fashioning of developed socialist society in the GDR, which makes a decent life possible for all citizens, in contrast to capitalist society, "carries the hallmark of a society in which a person can be a human being. It is—I would like to say this especially at this combat roll call—not a play area for people who would like to drag us back to the old times, to the old misfortune."

Stoph Toasts Militant Working Class Groups
LD2409155988 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1732 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep ADN—The SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers have extended an invitation to a festive gathering in Berlin on Friday evening on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the militant groups of the working class.

Along with fighters, section leaders and commanders who had gained special merits during the development of the armed workers' battalions, members of the party and state leadership as well as other guests took their places in the great hall of the Palace of the Republic.

At the start of the gathering on the eve of the militant appeal in Berlin's Karl Marx Allee, Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers gave a toast in which he conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker to the fighters and expressed thanks for their great readiness.

A cultural program was performed during the evening by well-known soloists and groups.

"When we created the first units of the militant groups 35 years ago, our comrades knew that to be a fighter of the working class means to be a defender of the socialist achievements, a preserver of peace," Willi Stoph said in his toast at the gathering.

"With the formation of the militant group units, the working class of our country, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, underlined its responsibility for political power, its resolve not to let anyone touch the workers' and peasants' power. Remembering the Leninist recognition that only a revolution that knows how to defend itself is any good, we organized the

self-defense of the working class and of all working people. The friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states has been consolidated."

Guenter Plischke, commander of a military group battalion, said in his toast that the militant groups of the working class stood loyally by their pledge and fulfilled every order of the SED.

East Berlin Parliamentarians' Meeting Hailed
AU2009173288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 19 Sep 88 p 7

["Bau." article: "Parliamentarians in Berlin"]

[Text] The 3-day meeting of the presidents and chairmen of Warsaw Pact countries in Berlin is over, but its results will have a lasting effect. According to what Horst Sindermann said at its opening, the objective of the talks was to exchange opinions and findings on how—on an international level—the supreme people's representations can strengthen their cooperation to safeguard peace, and to further disarmament, detente, and understanding between peoples. The meeting also discussed the wide democratic participation of the citizens in state and society.

What was clearly brought to light through the meeting is that the supreme people's representations and their deputies share a particular responsibility in the struggle for safeguarding peace and disarmament, in which a change for the better is indicated by the INF Treaty between the USSR and the United States and by the recent decision of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. Numerous ideas, stimuli, and experiences to intensify their cooperation emerged from the frank exchange of opinions at the Niederschoenhauzen Conference Center. One of them is the proposal to form a multilateral body of parliaments of socialist countries on a voluntary basis—an initiative which was discussed in detail and which found the support of many. It will be continued by establishing a working group of deputies and experts of those parliaments that are interested in creating such a body.

Common interest is the basis of this step: Those who want to live and work together in the European home in peace and good-neighborliness need more, extended, and stimulating contacts. This holds true also and especially for relations with Western parliaments and such parliamentary organizations as the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the North Atlantic Assembly, and the Nordic Council. Recently established official relations between CEMA and the EC, as well as between socialist states and the EC confirm that such closer cooperation is advantageous for both sides.

Speaking on behalf of all participants of the meeting at the reception in the State Council, Yuriy Khristoradnov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, described the meeting as a fruitful forum. Undoubtedly, this also holds true for its second part, in which the parliamentarians convinced themselves of the practical functioning of socialist democracy in the GDR. In talks with deputies of local people's representative bodies in the Frankfurt and Potsdam Bezirke they learned how the working people successfully continue the course of unity of economic and social policy. They experienced first-hand how the citizens of our country are using the advantages and motivational forces of socialism in order to enhance its attractiveness.

Lao Leader Phomvihan Departs for Bulgaria

LD2109173288 East Berlin ADN International
Service in German 1403 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, concluded his visit to the GDR on Wednesday. He and his entourage were bidden a cordial farewell at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Hon-ecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The two politicians wished each other further success in the joint efforts involved in close friendly cooperation to the benefit of both peoples and for peace.

Kaysone Phomvihan traveled on to Sofia for a visit to Bulgaria.

East Berlin Bishop Stolpe Demands Reforms

AU2209152788 Hamburg DIE WELT in German
22 Sep 88 p 12

[Unattributed article: "Clear Words of the Church to the SED"]

[Text] Berlin—The President of the East Berlin Consistory, Manfred Stolpe, has demanded in no uncertain terms that the SED pursue a policy of reforms. In a guest lecture at the Greifswald Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University, he stressed that relevant political ideas must be discussed with the citizens. These tasks include a "clear" definition of the goals.

Stating that "informed citizens who have to do with problems are strong enough and prepared to share difficulties," he reminded the party-state leadership to create a "clear and reliable legal order" in the GDR. This includes, as an urgent task, legal security and equality before the law.

He stressed that it is only in this way that the citizens experience "in life too" that they are not "patronized subjects with a command structure that cannot be influenced, but citizens who participate in shaping their state and are taken seriously." The "increased self-confidence of free citizens" can produce considerable creativity, he said.

The deputy chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches appealed to the SED to implement its leadership claim in the state and society by a "convincing definition of goals and ways." Such an intellectual leadership is more important than administration and the overstaffing of leadership positions.

Stolpe again made very critical statements on the continuous discrimination against young Christians in particular. He demanded "full equality of opportunities for Christian citizens." Discriminating against people or placing them at a disadvantage because of their faith also cannot be tolerated "on the background of the joint responsibility and the grown readiness for dialogue between Christians and Marxists," he said. The "conflict about problems related to the freedom of conscience," which comes up time and again among draftees, in particular in the educational sector, is a "quarrel from yesterday."

The president of the Consistory also emphatically advocated a legally secured civilian substitute service for conscientious objectors. For the persons concerned to be assigned to military sites and to be drafted into the People's Army represents a violation of the freedom of conscience, he said. This also holds true for the text of the oath of allegiance.

Stolpe said that while a 2-year civilian substitute service in the health and social system would meet the wishes of the persons concerned most, such a service would also be conceivable in housing construction, in the energy sector, and in environmental protection.

Ministers Discuss Ties With Romania, DPRK
LD2209202888 Budapest MTI in English
1730 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 22 (MTI)—In its Thursday [22 Sep] session, the Hungarian Council of Ministers decided to institutionalize the coordination of economic interests, and establish a National Interest Coordination Council.

The government approved a programme for developing and broadening Hungarian-Romanian inter-state relations, and a plan for state youth policy.

The briefing given by the government spokesman after the session was attended by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Interest Coordination Council [subhead]

Spokesman Gyorgy Marosan said that the government, in line with the modernization of economic management and the decentralization of decision-making, sought to establish an institutional system for the coordination of economic interests. In the first phase, the National Interest Coordination Council will focus attention on issues of wage mechanism and on concrete agreements on wages. The council will not be a legislative body. Its task will be to discuss various proposals, pass the related decisions, and formulate agreements after the coordination of interests. The government asked each of those concerned—including the trade unions, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives (OKISZ), the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives (SZOVOSZ) and the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives (TOT)—to nominate their delegate to the council. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, this work will be coordinated by Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy.

As regards the programme on the development and widening of Hungarian-Romanian inter-state relations, Gyorgy Marosan underlined that the government was looking into a wide area of relations. He pointed out that the session of the Council of Ministers 'reflected the intention and determination that we are seeking to develop bilateral relations with neighbouring Romania in all walks of life. To this end, we continue to submit initiatives to our partner. Of course, the realization of targets depends on both parties, but we will do everything in our power to support the plans aimed at expanding contacts.'

The government's first point is that relations between the two countries are burdened with tension, the Hungarian public follows the situation of ethnic Hungarians in Romania with anxiety, and international worry about the Romanian resettlement programme can also be detected. 'As regards the level of inter-state relations, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs has an open invitation to Hungary, and we would like him to use it as

soon as possible. We have a lot to talk about, because we have inter-state agreements in force—for example on consulates, and the operation of the Hungarian Cultural Centre in Bucharest. It is a fact that, in principle, a Hungarian delegation has been invited to Romania to study the implementation of resettlement on site. The government commissioned Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, to appoint and head the delegation. The delegation will include council experts, professionals, and deputies. It will leave as soon as the official invitation has arrived.'

The government has commissioned the ministries in charge to take measures aimed at expanding turnover of goods, and develop production specialization, cooperation in third markets and direct contacts between companies. This work will be coordinated by a joint committee, which is expected to be convened as early as this autumn.

'On the basis of the government's decision, we propose that the cultural joint committee hold a session this year, and that a draft cultural programme, better suited to the demand of nationalities, should be signed. We wish to encourage guest performances in theatres, the revival of the joint committee of historians, along with the mutual designation and fostering of memorial sites, and the expression of moral recognition of Hungarian and Romanian personalities who have made outstanding achievements in the building of Hungarian-Romanian relations. We call for the removal of obstacles in the subscription and distribution of newspapers.'

'We wish to hold negotiations on the more rapid arrangement of applications for family reunification and emigration, and the problems of resettlers.'

Asked whether there had been any change since the general secretaries' talks in Arad, Peter Varkonyi said that it was too early to comment on this. A journalist recalled that a considerable part of the Hungarian proposals had been made eleven years ago and there had not been many changes since then. Referring to the results of the high-level meeting, Peter Varkonyi expressed the hope that the Hungarian motions would be received appropriately, and emphasized that repeating the proposals on the agenda had not been in vain. Hungary—DPR [Democratic People's Republic] of Korea [subhead]

In reply to a question on possible changes in relations between Hungary and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the foreign minister stressed, 'The Korean workers' party newspaper carried an article of objectionable tone against the Hungarian People's Republic because Hungary and the Republic of Korea had decided to establish diplomatic representations. We took issue on this tone and objected to it through diplomatic channels. Our position is unambiguous, and is not changed by the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has other opinions on the matter. We have fostered, and

wish to continue to foster in the future, friendly relations with them, and we express solidarity for the endeavours of the Government of the DPR of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the two countries.

Further on Szuros Visit to Romania, Talks

Varkonyi Discusses 'Tensions'

LD2209210888 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Report on news briefing with unidentified correspondents by Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi; date and place not given]

[Text] The government held a session this afternoon. Gabor Bankuti reports:

[Bankuti] The government has adopted a work program for developing and broadening Hungarian-Romanian interstate relations. After the session, Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi briefed journalists on the details:

[Begin recording] [Varkonyi] I would like to emphasize that the Council of Ministers' decision reflects our intention and desire to develop our bilateral relations with neighboring Romania in every sphere of life; and in the interest of realizing this objective we are continuing to take active initiatives toward our partner.

Naturally, the realization of the objectives, the realization of our initiatives depends on both sides. For our part, we shall in the future, too, support every idea that expands our relations. We take as our point of departure the fact that our relations are burdened by tensions—these are known. Public opinion shows anxiety due to the condition of the Hungarians living in Romania; and international concern is also appearing regarding the practical realization of the so-called settlement-organization plans, about which we are attempting to obtain concrete, on-the-scene information.

As for the political arena of interstate relations, we are planning discussions—contacts about foreign affairs. The Romanian foreign minister has a valid invitation; we would like this to be accepted as soon as possible. We have things to discuss, for we have interstate agreements which are in force—interstate agreements on the operation of the consulates, on the operation of the Hungarian culture house in Bucharest. We shall naturally continue to keep these on the agenda of interstate relations, because they are valid interstate agreements; and we wish to continue to work for their realization.

It is known that an invitation in principle was voiced for a delegation to study the settlement-organization plans on the scene. The government affirmed a decision which was reached at an earlier session that Comrade Istvan Horvath would be charged with heading this delegation and with determining its composition. I would also like

to add that we have not yet received a formal invitation, so, depending on the arrival of a formal invitation, the delegation will leave as soon as possible.

There were proposals embracing several spheres of economic cooperation. This work is coordinated by the mixed economic cooperation committee, which will probably hold a session this fall.

We also promote and hold talks on water management and cooperation in environmental protection—on settling outstanding issues in this sphere. We shall also propose, on the basis of a government decision, that the cultural mixed committee meet this year, and if possible, that we sign a substantive cultural work plan which also satisfies the nationalities' requirements. We additionally proposed that we invite the Romanian State Theater Company of Kolozsvár [Cluj] on a visit to Hungary, and we proposed that such theater companies working in the fraternal countries be invited.

We also wish to activate the operation, the activity of the mixed historians committee. We wish to initiate the mutual designation and fostering of historical memorials and the expression of moral respect for Hungarian and Romanian figures who have stood out in the building of Hungarian-Romanian relations. I note here that the government especially expressed its thanks to all those who have so far done much in the interest of developing Hungarian-Romanian relations.

We would like to make an agreement on subscribing to and disseminating Hungarian and Romanian publications. We propose a simplification and speeding up of customs procedures, an increase in the number of crossing-points for minor border trade, and the restoration of direct bus services between Romania and Hungary. And for this purpose, we propose talks between the competent tourist officials of the two countries. And we would also like a change in the provisions of the so-called accommodations law, which bans Hungarian citizens who travel to Romania from staying at the private homes of any but immediate relatives.

We wish to hold talks on a speedier arrangement for family reunification, emigration issues, and also on settling the problems of those who have resettled. There was talk of a continuous presentation in Hungary of the assets of Romanian culture, such as publishing books, theater, and radio and television. From all this, the sincerity of the Hungarian Government is evident, that we wish to improve Hungarian-Romanian relations and to further develop Hungarian-Romanian ties. And we trust that our proposals, our ideas and initiatives, will meet with a positive response.

[Unidentified Hungarian radio reporter] Hungarian Radio. Is any kind of change discernible in the Hungarian-Romanian relationship within Romania since the Arad meeting?

[Varkonyi] I believe it is too early to say. Time does not yet enable me to make any serious assessment.

[Unidentified reporter] MAGYAR HIRLAP. To be sure, many people remember that 11 years ago, the Hungarian side made these proposals, or a significant portion of them. What guarantee do you see that our proposals will this time be accorded a suitable reception?

[Varkonyi] As for the results of the high-level meeting, I trust that our current proposals will meet with a suitable reception. You are entirely right that among these proposals, numerous ones also figured in the agenda of our previous talks, but this does not mean that a reiteration of these proposals will be in vain. They must be kept on the agenda, and we must endeavor so that in an appropriate manner, with mutual agreement and understanding, we advance, even with small steps, on the path of developing relations, because this is in the fundamental interest of both peoples and both countries. [end recording]

Oszi on Arad Talks, 'Conflict'
AU2309141288 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP
in Hungarian 20 Sep 88 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Oszi by Pal Bokor: "The Issue of the Autonomy of the National Minority—A Detailed Program Is Being Prepared To Settle the Issue—Interview With Istvan Oszi on Hungarian-Romanian Relations"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Bokor] A certain amount of progress was made on 8 of the 10 issues discussed at the Arad summit. In spite of this, the Hungarian public finds these results insufficient. And the fact that we know very little about what the government has been doing to accelerate the process that has hopefully started since the Arad summit is perhaps one of the reasons for this dissatisfaction. Does the government have a concept for the short-term and long-term tasks?

[Oszi] The government does have clear concepts both for the immediate tasks and the long-term tasks. The immediate tasks will be submitted to the Council of Ministers in the coming days. But before speaking about concrete matters, and answering your questions, let me stress that the expectations concerning Hungarian-Romanian relations go back at least 10 or 12 years. These expectations have existed ever since the last summit held in Debrecen and Nagyvarad in 1977. I can confidently say that this meeting was a successful one in which a good joint communique emerged and a broad work program was accepted. This program included the national minority demands and the issue of general consulates and cultural centers also seemed to be settled. Thus, these expectations were hardly unfounded. However, shortly after the summit in Nagyvarad, and partly in connection with an article published by Gyula Illyes at the time, the Romanian side began to attack Hungary for an alleged strengthening of some sort of revisionist mood here, a mood allegedly supported by Hungarian policy, and an

alleged nationalism whose final aim, even if not clearly stated, would be territorial demands. This Romanian opinion was formulated first in various articles and later in political measures, too, with the demand that Hungarian policy take steps against this alleged revisionist attitude. There has been a "failure mechanism" prevailing in Hungarian-Romanian relations ever since, and this can be very simply demonstrated by the fact that we have been repeatedly coming up with new proposals at each meeting, and the other side has been increasingly regarding these proposals as proof of Hungarian ill-intentions. This slow process has led to a gradual deterioration in relations, and problems have emerged that threatened the traffic of travelers, with almost tragic tensions. Things kept deteriorating and led to the closure of the Hungarian consulate in Kolozsvár [Cluj].

General Consulates and Cultural Centers [subhead]

[Bokor] Probably as a result of the emergence and stabilization of this "failure mechanism," the public in Hungary continues to have the impression that the Arad summit did not do enough to improve the situation of the Hungarian national minority and to develop bilateral relations. People have been particularly concerned about the fact that the Romanian side has flatly refused to allow the general consulates and cultural centers to reopen. Hungarian diplomacy seemed to be too conciliatory about this in saying that we accepted this. Does this mean that we can no longer say or do anything on this issue?

[Oszi] The justified dissatisfaction you are talking about derived from two sources. First, it became increasingly difficult to maintain relations, or contact with relatives, or send newspapers. Second, there was the lack of publicity. That is, we ourselves remained silent about everything that the Hungarian party and government bodies were doing to counterbalance this situation. This is what probably created the impression that we have not been firm enough in connection with the two aforementioned institutions, and have given up our demand for consulates and cultural centers. This is not true. At the request of the Romanian side, this issue was dropped from the agenda of meetings between the two parties' general secretaries. But we did not drop this issue from the agenda of intergovernmental meetings, especially because there are bilateral agreements still in force on both institutions, agreements that the Romanian side has not cancelled. So the closure of the Hungarian general consulate and the hindering of the opening of cultural centers represent a failure to comply with these agreements.

[Bokor] The fact that we now clearly declare that we have a conflict situation here is, no doubt, a change compared with previous positions. Unfortunately, this conflict situation has not been eliminated, and it will probably take a long process to eliminate it. One should first be

precisely acquainted with a problem in order to solve it. My question, therefore, is the following: Can we formulate the essence of the Hungarian-Romanian conflict?

[Oszi] I believe that there are several sources for this conflict. In my view, we should look closely at the differences in interpreting socialism. I think that these differences are obvious and do not require particular explanation, although quite recently we came across a rather strange interpretation of Hungarian conditions in the Romanian party daily SCINTEIA, which drew a parallel between the Hungarian reform and unemployment, inflation, housing problems, and our increasing difficulties. This interpretation disregarded the fact that this reform also means a relatively adequate supply of goods and a relatively high standard for implementation of democracy and human rights, travel opportunities, open communication opportunities in the world at large, and the fact that financial assets needed for making a decent living are more readily available in Hungary.

The Origins of This Conflict [subhead]

[Oszi] The national minority issue is, by all means, the other source of this conflict, namely, that we regard this issue as an important factor in our bilateral relations. We do so politically because we cannot be indifferent to how the 2 million Hungarians in Romania live, what their mood is, and whether they have adequate rights and can make use of them, and whether they are able to develop their culture, make a decent living, and maintain contacts with the mother country.

The third equally important element of this conflict is, in my view, the issue of observing or failing to observe the international norms of behavior and the older and newer demands concerning the rules of contacts between countries, rules established in international agreements. We are taking these norms extremely seriously, both concerning us and our bilateral relations, and we are able and willing to cooperate with other countries only on the basis of these norms.

[Bokor] After all, what made it possible to hold the Arad summit? One cannot say that the conflict has considerably decreased?

[Oszi] In addition to the fact that MSZMP General Secretary and Premier Karoly Grosz has repeatedly publicized his readiness to hold a meeting in order to improve our bilateral relations—in other words, he was clearly the initiator of a summit meeting—the holding of this summit meeting also required the appearance of new elements in the aforementioned “failure mechanism.” We know of two such elements that, in my opinion, have also influenced the readiness of the Romanian side. One of these elements is the issue of the masses of Romanian resettlers in Hungary, publically referred to as refugees. The large number of such refugees have attracted international attention and have forced the Hungarian Government to face tasks whose solution have required a

broad social consensus and a mobilization of considerable financial resources. The other new element is the implementation of the Romanian resettlement plans, which were accelerated in March of this year. It has become known partly from President Ceausescu's speech and partly from other sources that, if this plan is implemented, the number of villages in Romania will drop to 6,000 from the current number of 13,000. For our part, we reacted very quickly to this decision, and perhaps it is not known, but we did so earlier than our public did, namely at the beginning of April 1988. I was ordered to request an explanation and clarification from the Romanian ambassador in Budapest, on behalf of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the consequences of these measures on Romania's population in general, and particularly on the national minorities, and on preserving their identity and cultural memorials. I must say that we have not received an answer to this inquiry to this very day.

Settlement Reorganization, Guarantees [subhead]

[Bokor] Did we not receive an answer at the summit meeting either?

[Oszi] A proposal has emerged at the summit to let a Hungarian delegation travel to Romania to study this settlement reorganization plan. We can regard this as a sort of answer. I think that it was a correct decision to accept this proposal because in this way we are able to receive a clearer picture on the issue and, more importantly, we hope in this way to identify the conditions that might dissipate our concern. Namely, we hope for guarantees, repeat guarantees, for the preservation of national minority and cultural values. I think that it is very important for this delegation to represent a broad strata of a Hungarian society concerned about the fate of Hungarians in Romania and about the issue of the resettlement plan. This delegation should adequately prepare prior to its departure and should be able to make concrete inquiries there, because this is also a precondition for receiving concrete answers. The trip by a delegation of journalists has also been on the agenda for quite some time. This proposal was rejected in the spring of this year, and now, the position seems to be that the Romanian side is ready to receive such a delegation. I presume that the invitation will arrive soon.

[Bokor] Does that mean that no invitation has arrived yet?

[Oszi] Not to us. However, I am optimistic because, let me tell you, the Arad summit has indeed created a new element in our relations: The Romanian side has now reaffirmed its readiness to develop bilateral cooperation in all areas. As for our initiatives, one cannot count on many new things, because we have always actively endeavored to maintain on the agenda issues like the renewal of the mixed cultural committee or the mixed

committee of historians. This, of course, can only be a precondition for results, and the essential question is what these committees will agree upon and whether a real dialogue will emerge?

A Program Submitted to the Government [subhead]

[Bokor] What is the Hungarian side doing in order to accelerate these processes? Precisely in view of what you have just said, in view of the refugees' problems and of the concern about this resettlement plan, time seems to be a very important factor.

[Oszi] We know that, after the Arad summit, the Romanian party leadership made a decision to develop our bilateral relations. However, we do not know the content of this decision. We hope that they will inform us about this, too. The 10-point agenda which we took to Arad represents the framework of our future plans. The MSZMP Politburo has confirmed this, and, at its session on 23 September, the government will adopt a very detailed program in which it will analyze the individual elements of the aforementioned 10 points. Following this analysis, we will make concrete proposals in all areas to the Romanian side to start implementing the tasks which could lead to bilateral relations in harmony with the requirements of cooperation.

Autonomy [subhead]

[Bokor] To what extent will the national minority issue be represented in the government program now being prepared?

[Oszi] This issue will play a great role in this program. We regard this issue as one of the central elements of our bilateral relations. In the current situation, this means two things. One, as I have already mentioned, we would like to hear from the Romanian side about guarantees in the way of solving the national minority issue. In the past, we spoke about this a little vaguely, perhaps because of the extremely sensitive nature of this issue. Therefore, we would now like to discuss a little more in detail about what we mean when we speak about a solution to the national minority issue, because we are acquainted with our Romanian friends' opinion according to which the national minority issue is already solved.

I think that ensuring autonomy for national minorities is a central element in dealing with and solving the national minority issue. And by autonomy, I mean territorial autonomy, and moreover, cultural autonomy, proper conditions for autonomous development, autonomy in organizing education and determining its content, autonomy for the national minority churches, and, to a certain extent, the right to an autonomous participation in international relations. I must add that all these things are not new, in our own or in Romania's case, because there are examples of implementing such ideas and of such measures in Romanian history. I do not want to

deal with this in detail now; it is enough if we mention Premier Petru Groza's period. But this concept is also asserted in Yugoslavia, too. The same can be said of the Soviet Union where the recognition of the national minority issue on the basis of national minority autonomy has always been preserved, even in the midst of the various distortions of the last 70 years, and this recognition is acquiring new features today.

[Bokor] What practical experiences have we had since the Arad summit about the attitude of Romanian border guards and customs officials? Will they keep their promise to refrain from placing obstacles in the way of solving family reunification problems?

[Oszi] I think it is necessary to point out that the Arad summit does not mean the beginning of a new era in Hungarian-Romanian relations; however, we have made one step forward. No doubt, the atmosphere surrounding Hungarian-Romanian relations has been somewhat more relaxed since the summit, even if the aforementioned SCINTEIA article does not really confirm this effort. Let us suppose that the press can make mistakes there, too, or, at least, one can imagine that, this time, there was no harmony between the press and the concepts of its own political leadership. It is a fact that, in our present contacts, our Romanian partners show a determined, albeit not yet concrete, readiness toward us. At our borders, this means that it is perhaps now easier to cross this border and the Romanian customs officials are perhaps less "fussy." However, it does not mean a new order of things at the border.

Family reunification is a more complex issue because it runs on two levels. One end of this channel is with the Romanian authorities. The processing of family reunification requests submitted to Romanian authorities in Romania takes about 2 years. In the short time that has passed since the summit, we cannot tell whether there has been a change in this matter and whether the Romanian side has accelerated the procedure. Handling the family reunification requests submitted by the Romanian citizens in Hungary is a more complex task. In this case, there have already been contacts between the two countries through the Red Cross, but we have not yet received any indication of what channel to use to handle these family reunification requests. The fact that the family members who came to Hungary left Romania legally and that they do not want to return only complicates this issue. There is an agreement in force between the two countries to avoid dual citizenship. Thus, we cannot provide Hungarian citizenship to Romanians who settle in Hungary and we are unable to demand family reunification on their behalf because they are not Hungarian citizens. At the same time, we cannot question their right to be reunited with their families as soon as possible.

On International Environment [subhead]

[Bokor] Has the number of applicants wishing to settle in Hungary increased or dropped in recent weeks?

[Oszi] For all I know, there is no significant change in their number. It seems that the Arad summit has not affected this trend, and this is understandable, because, generally people who have already been here for some time apply for permanent residence; in other words, a change in the number of settlers can follow the political events only after a certain delay.

[Bokor] It seems that the international environment in which the current Hungarian-Romanian dialogue is taking place is an extremely important factor. Is this environment suitable for the development of more civilized Hungarian-Romanian relations which are more advantageous for us than before?

[Oszi] I feel that it is suitable. We have repeatedly declared that various international factors also expected us to try to alleviate the tension between our two countries through direct negotiations. Our foreign partners welcomed the speed and readiness with which the Hungarian side reacted to the concrete and unusually sudden Romanian offer for negotiations. In my view, there is also another factor present in our international evaluation, namely the strong conviction that the issue here is not primarily a conflict between two countries but a broader issue of interpreting and implementing human rights, and of interpreting and accepting the international "traffic laws."

[Bokor] Considering these circumstances, how do you evaluate the general prospects for an honest and lasting solution to Hungarian-Romanian relations and to the controversy on the situation of the Hungarian minority in Romania?

It Is Not a Matter of Borders [subhead]

[Oszi] We must create the widest possible basis for solving this problem. No one disagrees with the fact that, particularly in Eastern Europe, and for a long time now, it has been impossible to treat the national minority issue as a border problem. We are talking about an extremely mixed area in which one cannot even consider moving the borders here or there in order to solve the national minority issue. Everyone should also be fully aware of the fact that, considering the present realities and the requirements of international stability, even a slightly realistic policy does not even consider or imagine modifying borders. The Iran-Iraq conflict that seems to be ending now, in which one of the concrete issues concerned the border, clearly demonstrates how hopeless and tragic any such endeavor can be. Therefore, today, such a solution is, to put it mildly, anachronistic. I regard as much more important than that, however, the fact that the main trends of international development have also gone beyond state borders. If we take either economic cooperation or the often mentioned political rapprochement, we come across generally accepted rules

of conduct irrespective of the prevailing social order; and internationalism is the basis and common denominator of these rules. Therefore, if I consider the prospects for a solution, we can only hope that the cooperation among socialist countries will reach a point as soon as possible in which the borders separating us will become only symbolic not only for our peoples but also for our economies. This is the prospect of development toward the other areas of the world, too. This is not a utopia, and I am convinced that, if we reach such a state, issues that appear today as national minority issues and create tension in bilateral relations will lose ground. Borders will become only symbolic, and only administrative borders will prevail; borders will not hinder tourism, the flow of ideas, and the exchange of goods, but rather will become factors that contribute to our cooperation.

[Bokor] Thank you, and let us finish this interview with this hope.

Szuos Examines 'Tough' Talks

LD2409185488 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1400 GMT 24 Sep 88

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] [Presenter] Matyas Szuos, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, held talks in Bucharest this week. Thus, the dialogue, which the Central Committee secretary described as tough [kemeny] and substantive, continued. We have already reported in our news programs that the Romanian standpoint on the consulates-general issue has not changed, although an intergovernmental agreement on their restoration is in force. At the same time, Romania did not preclude future talks on this. Its opinion is substantively unchanged, also, whereby the affair of Romanian citizens who have sought refuge in Hungary is ours. However, Romania is not averse to family unification.

Editor Jozsef Laszlo asked Matyas Szuos about other details of the talks:

[Begin recording] [Laszlo] You also met Nicolae Ceausescu. What was discussed at these talks?

[Szuos] General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's wording was interesting. He said that it is, after all, a curious thing if, before a person wants to visit his neighbor, he gives him a good dressing-down—referring to the Istvan Oszi [deputy director of the MSZMP International Relations Department] interview. He said: Think about it. If a person wants to visit his neighbor, he does not begin it with this; or, after this, it is not certain that he will open his door to his neighbor; or the reverse, it is not certain that he will knock on the door.

[Laszlo] How did you reply?

[Szuros] This was an allusion with regard to there being an essential difference between us in the public handling of this issue. However, returning to the matter, I said—by the way, I read the interview from the newspaper, I got that issue of *MAGYAR HIRLAP* on the plane—that the control of the press in Hungary, the role of the press in public life, is entirely different, and I believe that the Hungarian press fundamentally tries to be correct. It analyzes the issues and reports on the basis of considering the facts. In the meantime, of course, faults can slip in everywhere.

General Secretary Ceausescu in an interesting manner said that on certain issues—for example, concerning the fostering of good-neighborly relations—methods cannot be used such as those used occasionally, for example, by the Hungarian press, when it misinforms the Hungarian and international public press, when it misinforms Hungarian and international public opinion on certain issues, for instance, the Romanian internal situation, or on what is happening in Hungarian-Romanian relations. He said that this is a requirement which must be taken into account from the viewpoint of good-neighborliness, and that this also is independent of the social system [társadalmi berendezkedés] issue. They do not understand why we continue this disinformation, this anti-Romanian behavior.

[Laszlo] That is, disinformation, in their opinion...

[Szuros, interrupting] That is so. That, in Romania's opinion, is disinformation, which naturally is not the case. Of course, I would recommend one thing for ourselves: Just as we have taken it into account so far, in the future perhaps we should take the Romanian sensitivity even more into consideration. For example, they do not agree with our reform policy. They see great dangers in it.

General Secretary Ceausescu even quoted a letter from a Hungarian citizen, according to which this market socialism is a process tending toward capitalism. The Hungarian citizen concerned hinted in his letter that he and others have certain qualms in this connection.

[Laszlo] Did Nicolae Ceausescu show you other letters?

[Szuros] He referred to a bundle of letters. He supposedly had received several tens of thousands of letters from Hungarian citizens and from Hungarians living in Romania in which the writers of the letters supposedly expressed their lack of comprehension in connection with Hungarian policy. On foreign policy issues, there are quite often overlaps in our views. This enables us to hope that a rapprochement is possible in these important and touchy issues which affect Hungarian-Romanian relations. However, we have no illusions.

As I mentioned, the talks were tough. However, the exchanges of opinion must be continued, including on issues in which it appears that the situation is hopeless.

Nicolae Ceausescu nearly used the same words as me, that there is nothing which is final, not only in the life of a person, but in the life of a nation. Everything is moving, developing, changing. This is the situation now. We must work on ensuring favorable conditions. That is the task and objective of talks.

[Laszlo] At the most recent IPU session there was talk of postponing the next meeting, which was planned in Bucharest. In this issue, Romania's stand was supported by the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria—not by other socialist countries. What is your opinion? How is the Hungarian-Romanian relationship evaluated among the socialist countries?

[Szuros] It has been altered somewhat, in part, in the sense that it has become quite a general conception and opinion that the new society must be built, and that policy must be shaped in accordance with the endowments, with the national characteristics. This is an essential circumstance. As for the issues affecting us, the handling of the nationalities issue, it must be said that in this, the standpoint of the socialist countries has not changed substantively. Thus, in the affair of the so-called Hungarian-Romanian conflict—which by the way is not only a Hungarian-Romanian conflict, for there are also universal viewpoints of it which ought to be of more interest to and have more effect on others' stands and attitudes—the socialist countries generally take a neutral stand, considering that we belong to one alliance system, which is understandable in a certain sense.

However, the situation is different among the public, in the press. The situation is different because we have observed that the Polish press has spoken in accordance with the Hungarian assessment. We also know that certain articles, writings, and opinions have appeared in the Soviet Union, and even in Czechoslovakia. Something has moved in the direction of openness [nyilvánosság]. This, in itself, is no small thing, because it seems to me that we should not expect the governments, especially the governments of allied countries, to express opinions as deciding judges. At such times it occurs to me: In NATO, do they, or do they not, on the part of governments, rake up the Northern Ireland issue? They do in the press, but not on the part of governments.

We, however, see, and establish with satisfaction, that in this certain dispute or conflict—let us call it what we like, but I always like to emphasize that it is not only a Hungarian-Romanian conflict, but also a question of other, universal, and special social matters of this developmental stage—sympathy has become much stronger for our side. I think of the SCINTEIA article which was published after the Arad meeting. From this it emerged that this, of course, preoccupies our Romanian friends. Properly speaking, this disturbs them the most—the openness, the international solidarity, or the internationalization of the affair, which we do not want to force.

Within this, they treat it as a main issue that the Hungarian press, to use their expression, should cease its disinformation and its anti-Romanian politicity. [end recording]

Ministers View Foreign Policy, Domestic Issues
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["Forum" program presented by Istvan Vizinger—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Vizinger] Good evening, dear viewers. We shall be dealing with topical foreign and domestic political questions which you have put in writing and phoned in. Our guests in the studio are: Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development; Kalman Kulcsar, minister of justice; Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry; and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Perhaps most of the questions sent to us concern the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydropower plant. [passage omitted] Many people in the country expect a referendum to be held on this topic. On what issues is it generally worth holding a referendum, in your view?

[Kulcsar] So far there is no such practice in our society. I think a referendum should only be held about very important issues which directly affect the whole of society. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] One of the most important topics of today's government session was submitted by the foreign minister. What can you tell us by way of a supplement to what we have already heard about this?

[Varkonyi] [Passage omitted] We are planning consultations between Hungary and Romania. There are some issues on which we have valid agreements, and these cannot be taken off the agenda of interstate relations such as, for example, the reopening of consulates.

[Vizinger] Is there any realistic hope for this?

[Varkonyi] There is always hope. And patience is needed, naturally.

[Vizinger] One of the specific issues on which we have received a written question is: Who will be the members of the Hungarian delegation which will be able to study on the spot the destruction of Romanian villages? Do we already know when they will depart?

[Varkonyi] Well, it is already known that an invitation has been handed over in principle from the Romanian side for a delegation that is to study this so-called settlement regulation program on the spot. The de facto invitation has not yet reached us, but as far as we know it is on its way.

[Vizinger] How do we know that?

[Varkonyi] Well, we have news along these lines. [laughter] They have already inquired where they should hand it over; so, from this we can draw the conclusion that there is such an invitation. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Do we know when the delegation will be going?

[Varkonyi] We would like it to go as soon as possible. But first of all, of course, we have to receive the invitation for this; the delegation will have to be made up; the schedules will have to be coordinated with the other side as well, and with the appointments of the delegations members. But we trust that it will take place in the fall of this year.

[Vizinger] The question arises: Who could be the members of such a delegation?

[Varkonyi] I do not want to influence comrade Istvan Horvath in this work, although there is no doubt that we shall cooperate and help each other in the selection. But this delegation would comprise suitable people who are acknowledged experts on this issue and who will be able to make good use of this trip from the viewpoint of Hungarian interests.

[Vizinger] The Arad meeting took place on 28 August. Are we advancing somewhat in this affair?

[Varkonyi] Well, without a doubt certain things are showing some progress. There are indications. However, time now is so short that one cannot give an analysis of this at present, nor a permanent assessment. But there is no doubt that something has moved. Arad created a possibility for the holding of further discussions. And as has been reported, Comrade Szuros returned today; he made a statement. This also represents a kind of discussion process, and in the future, too, we will endeavor to maintain this discussion process and to advance in every issue where there is a standstill. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Istvan Kosar from Szeged asks: Does any kind of legal strike regulation exist in Hungary today?

[Kulcsar] Not in the strict sense. [passage omitted] The preparation of a legal regulation is in progress. I think it will appear in the not too distant future. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Strikes have proliferated in Hungary recently. Did these strikes give the minister of industry much anxiety, many sleepless nights?

[Berecz] Well, they caused serious anxiety; they followed so quickly one after the other. I learned about the first strike in the middle of the night.

[Vizinger] How? Did they call you on the phone?

[Berecz] Comrade Csete, the managing director of the Mecsek coal mines, phoned me and he immediately reported what happened.

[Vizinger] What time was that?

[Berecz] At 0130. I asked why the strike had been called. He told me the demands. I had to say that next morning I would immediately hold discussions with my colleagues in order to establish a government position.

[Vizinger] I suppose you did not sleep any more that night.

[Berecz] Well, not much. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Istvan Gabor from Mako asks: There are rumors that following the establishment of diplomatic relations with the ROK we shall also be expanding economic relations. Is it true that there are also discussions about a Hungarian plant to assemble South Korean cars?

[Berecz] Indeed, but it is not the Industry Ministry that is having talks about this; it is the Hungarian Credit Bank that has had talks about this, first and foremost from the financial aspect. But we do know about this idea. This is the [word indistinct] company.

[Vizinger] While we are on the issue of the ROK, there was a brief report earlier about the DPRK reaction to the expansion of diplomatic relations with the ROK. How do we stand on this issue?

[Varkonyi] Well, I think that detailed information has appeared about the establishment of relations with the ROK. Its essence is that we shall reciprocally be establishing permanent representations in each other's capitals which will be able to handle the increasing commercial, economic, and other transactions which have come into being between the two countries. At the same time, as a matter of fact, it also represents the recognition of realities on our side as well. For one of the factors of the realities that have evolved since World War II is that the ROK exists. And it was this recognition that we expressed when we established relations and when we start the discussions on the establishment of diplomatic relations. Now, it is known that the DPRK has a position which opposes any rapprochement with the other. For a long time the leaders of the ROK had a similar position regarding its friends, against a rapprochement with the DPRK. It now seems that this has changed in the case of the ROK. It has stated that it will not oppose this. Moreover, it would like to establish relations. Some 67 of 68 countries have dual relations—that is to say relations with both countries—we are the 68th country—among them India, too, and numerous other countries. Therefore, we are advancing toward acknowledging realities when we do this; and we have recognized the realities. At the same time, we continue to be in solidarity with the DPRK in everything which it does in the interest of

peaceful reunification. We have also helped, and we continue to help, their foreign political activity, and we want to maintain friendly relations. For the time being they do not view it in this way.

[Vizinger] How do the socialist countries judge our steps?

[Varkonyi] The socialist countries take cognizance of it, and, well, I do not say that they agree with it or support it, but I do know that several socialist countries have relations with the ROK and that further developments are also on the agenda.

[Vizinger] According to some opinions, the art of diplomacy is the art of thinking ahead. Were you surprised by the reaction which in the recent past appeared in the Korean, the DPRK press?

[Varkonyi] Well, I cannot say that it was a total surprise to me. The terminology is very curious to us. In this there are partly eastern motifs, and partly there are also, in my view, cold war motifs. And, of course, we do not accept this terminology and we reject this. But I was not surprised. I trust that our Korean brothers will sooner or later recognize that this step was really not taken against them, but on the contrary, it was taken with a helpful intention.

[Vizinger] The question of our Szolnok viewer, Mrs Istvan Bolya, relates to the resolution of another diplomatic relationship. She asks: When can we expect our diplomatic relations with Israel to be resolved?

[Varkonyi] Well, it is about a year since we concluded an agreement with Israel on opening permanent representations, offices, in each other's capitals. And just now, when Prime Minister Shamir was on a private visit here in Budapest, we established that the experiences of this 1 year are on the whole positive and correct. Naturally, the possibility for further development is not precluded. And without a doubt this is the normal way. Only, it has to be seen here that the Middle East issue is an extremely complex issue, for the resolution of which there may indeed be several kinds of ideas. But the only realistic one seems to be the one which we also profess; namely, that the solution, and the direction of progress have to be sought at an international conference with the participation of all sides, under the United Nation's aegis, with the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, the PLO, and Israel. And in all events, Israel must recognize the PLO, the PLO must recognize Israel, and they must also hold discussions with each other. So, insofar as this process gets under way, it will to a large extent promote the endeavors of other states, of socialist countries, including Hungary, for building relations.

[Vizinger] And the first part of the question, about when this can be expected, you cannot reply to that?

[Varkonyi] Yes. I cannot answer that now.

[Vizinger] The questioner, on the other hand, adds something else: Why did Shamir come to Hungary only on a tourist trip, on a private visit? How can one describe as a private visit in the language of diplomacy a government leader's trip, when the visitor is received at the very highest levels?

[Varkonyi] Well, yes, the dear viewer must know that in diplomacy visits have many kinds of names and forms. This was not a tourist trip; it cannot be called a tourist trip. In general government leaders and heads of state do not often go on such tourist trips. What this is about, however, is that an unofficial private visit is one that has no official ceremonial nature. And the discussions which take place in connection with it—because if he comes on such a visit he meets his partners—these discussions do not have a prior agenda, a set agenda. They are of the nature of an exchange of views. That is what happened in connection with the Shamir visit.

[Vizinger] Another interesting question from Hajduszboszlo, from Dezső Hargithai, to the foreign minister: As a matter of fact, who conducts Hungarian foreign policy, Karoly Grosz or Peter Varkonyi?

[Varkonyi] Oh, it would be very easy for me to say: Comrade Grosz, because he is my boss, and then I can blame everything on him. There is no doubt that Comrade Grosz, as prime minister and as party general secretary, plays a decisive role in the country's foreign policy. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Zoltan Kovacs from Sopron, on phone number 15278, says: I address my question to the forum's fifth participant, namely to the editorial: What is your opinion that in the near future a program should be created in which live debate could develop between the questioner and the one who replies? The present framework of the program does not make this possible; the questioner has to make do with the answer he gets. What do you say to this?

[Several speakers together] Yes, if there was time, we would like that, too. It would be a very good thing.

[Vizinger] We will try it. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Istvan Kerekes would like to know how many people condemned for political reasons are in prison in Hungary today.

[Kulcsar] I can say this quite precisely: Not on 22 September, but on 14 July, there were altogether 20 such condemned persons. With two exceptions they were in prison for incitement. Those two exceptions are, well, convicts condemned for spying. I would add right away that these are not heavy sentences. Really serious political crimes have not been committed in Hungary recently.

[Vizinger] Since we have raised this, what do we consider a political crime today, through the spectacles of political pluralism?

[Kulcsar] There are many kinds of political crime, according to the penal code. There are those very serious crimes, which are not committed nowadays, by organizations and the like. There are also those which are for the most part the more frequent crimes. But let me add that this frequency is also very relative, because after all, at the time to which I referred, there were more than 16,000 legally condemned persons in the prisons, and of these there were 20 people serving sentences for political, quasi-political, crimes. So, as I say, the thing that is frequent is incitement. And I think that what constitutes the content of this crime today really is incitement to hatred for the Constitution and the basic institutions contained in the Constitution.

[Vizinger] Since you have mentioned this figure of 16,000—is this a lot or is it a little?

[Varkonyi] In my opinion, it is a lot. It is a lot, not because the prison conditions make this seem a lot—for after all, there are no prisons in Hungary capable of accepting such a large number of condemned people under normal conditions, for we have not built prisons in the past 50 years. But it is a lot, because of these 16,000, 4,000-5,000 are persons condemned to so-called short-term prison sentences, or jail sentences. This means that they were given sentences of under 1 year. Now, in my view, we should not impose imprisonment for crimes for which the court sets penalties of under 1 year. There are alternative kinds of punishment; these should be used. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] I am sure that the question of our Szolnok viewer, Dezső Vas, is of interest to the people of Ozd as well. What does the minister expect will be the number of people who will have to be dismissed in the coming years? Is an increase in the number of unemployed expected?

[Berecz] In my opinion, unfortunately, yes. Estimates are between 30,000-40,000 and 100,000 in the coming 2 to 3 years.

[Vizinger] What is the opinion of the minister of construction?

[Somogyi] I would argue with this. I feel that this unemployment, if you will excuse the expression, is a little bit overblown. If one picks up a paper one sees at least 6 pages of job advertisements, and in my view 90 percent of these job advertisements are really serious; because I do not think that enterprises are crazy, that they advertise for no reason. The problem here is that one has to take into consideration the retraining, that there is a demand in other trades. There is no doubt that there will be employment difficulties in some trades. But in every part of the world it is the case that one has to

learn another trade, or find some other job. So in my view we are ringing the alarm bells too much in unemployment, and there will not be so much of it.

[Vizinger] Who is ringing them?

[Somogyi] The mass media. I do not intend this as a criticism. And there are also certain undertones, where one or two people go to the employment bureau for let us say 3 months; it is certain that there will be at least one television report about it. That is not yet real unemployment.

[Vizinger] So, the journalists are being blamed again.

[Somogyi] No, I have no quarrel with journalists, I never have had any. But this is the fact, that today we see this unemployment issue as being much bigger than it really is.

[Berecz] I only partly agree with this, because a foundry worker released at Ozd cannot be retrained in Miskolc to be a night nurse in a hospital. So, the demand and supply of labor do not cancel out each other. Unfortunately I consider the estimate of 30-40,000 as realistic. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Gizella Szabo, a viewer from Pecs, asks the foreign minister: Is it expected that by possessing international passports we shall be able to travel to more Western countries without a visa than at present, and what is the Hungarian foreign minister doing in this regard?

[Varkonyi] Well I would very much like this to succeed, and if I have the means and opportunity to do so, I shall say now that for a long time we have been proposing this—since 1976, since the signing of the Helsinki agreement, to every NATO state. We have reiterated this proposal twice. At innumerable discussions I have raised the issue with West European governments, that we should introduce a visa exemption. However, it appears that the vast majority of West European countries do not consider this possible. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Will the pope visit Hungary, asks Andor Antal from Szekesfeharvar.

[Varkonyi] Comrade Straub, president of the Presidential Council, has handed over an invitation on behalf of the state. The church invitation has also been presented. This was accepted. But it should be known that this is a visit by a head of state because he is the head of the Vatican state. And as is the case with such visits, it has its own order of protocol. It must be prepared, and the dates must be coordinated. As I see it, the pope, who is called by many people in the West the traveling pope, has a very busy program for next year, as well. However I cannot say exactly when he will be able to come to Hungary. It depends on his schedule as well.

[Vizinger] Thank you. When will there be a new Constitution? Can we know how it will differ from the current one, asks Marton Kertesz from Budapest.

[Kulcsar] The review of the Constitution is in progress. Concerning this, the Council of Ministers has adopted a schedule. According to the resolution, we, that is the Justice Ministry, will have to present the draft to government by the end of next year. As regards how it will be different, I can only talk about this with difficulty, but, I can say that it will be different in very many ways, in almost everything.

[Vizinger] For example?

[Kulcsar] For example—let me remain in my direct sphere of work. The organizational system of the courts will be transformed; we shall introduce organizational and other guarantees for its independence. According to possibilities—by this I mean the extent to which it is worthwhile—administrative jurisdiction will become general. Thus, the possibility for judicial appeal against the decisions of administrative authorities will be opened up significantly. Constitutional jurisdiction will be set up; therefore, a constitutional court will operate. It will control state legislation and legal enforcement, and it will also be at the disposal of individuals, in connection with regulations used against them that violate the Constitution. So, nearly every chapter of the Constitution will change very substantially. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] Karoly Keszthely, telephone 610-084, asks: Is there a plan to introduce trial by jury?

[Kulcsar] There are quite a few illusions in Hungary regarding trial by jury. [passage omitted] We are not dealing directly with introducing trial by jury. A more general question is, are we dealing with the problem of the participation of the lay element in jurisdiction? This could entail many kinds of solutions, broader ones, narrower ones. It could be shaped differently in various legal spheres. If it is necessary to change—and we shall change—then it should not be a change in form, but a genuine change, which facilitates the activity of courts and promotes their effectiveness.

[Vizinger] Is an amnesty expected in the near future, several people have asked?

[Kulcsar] Yes, It is expected, in one connection, and the press has reported on this several times—namely, those convicted for crimes committed between 23 October 1956 and 1 May 1957 will be absolved, by general amnesty, from disadvantageous legal consequences, if this has not happened to date yet. There are a few exclusion elements, for example, in connection with the political crime—a person has committed a grave legal crime—murder, robbery, or something similar. In this instance, the amnesty of the Presidential Council does not extend to the person concerned. But—this draft law has not yet been adopted, and perhaps the Presidential

Council may change it—the government submission says that the justice minister is charged with examining the affair, without special request, and with establishing whether he may, after all, be able to benefit from the general amnesty. If the case is rejected, the person concerned may resort to the courts.

[Vizinger] Gabor Hornyak and Mrs Peter Kovacs: Why can't people who have served their prison sentences travel abroad?

[Kulcsar] This is not a precise formulation, in general. There are people who have received serious punishments, and for precisely this reason they are not immediately absolved of the disadvantageous legal consequences connected with the punishment. These disadvantageous legal consequences can be felt in several aspects—one is the legal provision on passports, that as long as this disadvantageous legal consequence does not end, the person concerned cannot get a passport. I might add, however, that the Interior Ministry authorities, which take action in these affairs, have the ability to revise previous decisions, under the title of fairness, and to perhaps pass a favorable resolution. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] An anonymous viewer has asked: What were the political considerations behind the fact that Budapest-Tel Aviv flights were not started at the beginning of the week? First of all they were advertised, and then 12 hours before take-off they were cancelled. Do you know about this?

[Varkonyi] [Passage omitted] What I can say is that there is no kind of diplomatic or political reason for this. What I do know is that the two airlines have a large number of technical issues on which they have to agree in connection with such a scheduled flight. It is a question of delay. In other words, they have not yet managed to agree on every detail, and that is why there was a postponement.

[Vizinger] Another question: Why did we establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK precisely now? If we had done this earlier, could we not have obtained a slice of the Olympic deal as well? It seems a huge pie has been divided.

[Varkonyi] Well, this question has to be split in two: One is that the conditions were not ripe. This is a process, and relations have to be established when both sides want it. The question of diplomatic relations, and interstate relations in general, is like a tango: it always takes two; one cannot tango alone. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] What is the justice minister's opinion about the death sentence?

[Kulcsar] I have been asked this many times since I sat in this chair. I give the same answer I have always given: I do not approve of it; I do not consider it useful. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] As usual, the government paper *MAGYAR HIRLAP*, will give the answers to the questions that have not been covered. I know that the foreign minister is off to New York tomorrow.

[Varkonyi] [passage omitted] Fortunately, in recent times, as the international atmosphere has improved, as US-Soviet relations have improved, become normalized, and have developed, an influence has been exerted on the whole community of nations. They are seeking the means and possibilities to strengthen the United Nations. And the essence of that is that it will be as effective as the members want to make it. There is good progress in this regard. Apart from this I will use the opportunity to give a lecture at New York University; I will talk to U.S. politicians....

[Vizinger—interrupting] About what topics?

[Varkonyi] About Hungarian developments. Well, I will hold talks with U.S. politicians as well, and I will also meet Hungarians, Hungarians living in New York.

[Vizinger] Will Hungarian-Romanian relations come up at the the United Nations now?

[Varkonyi] They are not on the agenda as such. They are not on the agenda.

[Vizinger] And at your bilateral discussions?

[Varkonyi] At the bilateral discussions every kind of problem always comes up, this one, too, naturally.

[Vizinger] Thank you very much. I wish you a good trip tomorrow morning. And we thank you, dear viewers, for the questions. [passage omitted]

Leadership Greets Bulgarian Counterparts
AU1509162488 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 10 Sep 88 p 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received cordial, friendly congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Bulgaria's national day from the Hungarian leaders—Károly Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and from Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council:

We state with sincere gratitude that the extensive relations between our two parties and states, and the traditional friendship between our two peoples are steadily developing on the basis of our mutual interests and common goals. The fruitful cooperation between our two countries and our joint work within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA serve the cause of socialism, social progress, peace, and international security.

On the occasion of Bulgaria's national day, we wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people new successes in implementing your goals and in further increasing the material and cultural assets of the socialist People's Republic of Bulgaria.

MSZMP Central Committee To Convene 27 Sep
LD2309165588 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee will be convened by a session on 27 September—that is to say, next Tuesday.

At the recommendation of the Politburo, the Central Committee will be briefed about foreign political and international issues.

Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary, will discuss the Warsaw session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Body, the foreign visits of Karoly Grosz, both as general secretary and as prime minister, and Hungarian-Romanian relations.

Janos Lukacs, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, will give a briefing about party life and domestic politics.

Politburo member Rezsoe Nyers will make a proposal for the creation of advisory bodies of regional party organs.

Ideological and personnel issues will also be discussed at the Central Committee session.

SZOT Conference Dates Set for End of Nov
WA25000002 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP
in Hungarian 9 Sep 88 p 7

[MTI article: "National Trade Union Conference in November"]

[Text] The Presidium of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] held a meeting on Thursday [8 September]. The body was given information on the national economic planning tasks of 1989. It acknowledged the report of the head of the SZOT Economic and Standard of Living Policy Department on proposed guidelines for the modernization of housing management.

The Presidium reviewed the tasks ahead for the planned fall national trade union consultation. It recommended the dates of November 25, 26, and 27 to the SZOT plenum for the national trade union conference.

The Presidium authorized its members to hold talks regarding questions of mutual interest with representatives of the Democratic Trade Union of Scientific Workers.

Economic Results for Jan-Jul Released
AU0609142088 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 2 Sep 88 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Economic Results for 7 Months of the Year—Stagnating Production, Increasing Capitalist Exports"]

[Text] January-July 1988 (Data as a Percentage of Performance During the Same Period Last Year)

Industrial State and Cooperative Enterprises

Volume of gross production:

Industry total	99.6
within this:	
metallurgy	102.9
machine industry	99.6
chemical industry	101.1
building material industry	104.7
light industry	99.9
food industry	96.4

Industry, excluding food industry 100.2

Number of employees 97.1

Gross industrial product per employee 12.6

Construction Sector of the Building Industry

Production of the building industry 102.1

Number of employees 99.9

Foreign Trade (at current prices)

Imports		98.9	without the food industry, it increased by 0.2 percent. As a result of domestic and foreign demand, production in the basic material sectors increased by 3.1 percent, in the processing industry it was close to last year's level (a decrease of 0.2 percent), and in the energy sector it decreased by 3.1 percent. Within the branches of the processing industry, the chemical industry (without the energy sector) increased its production by 5.2 percent, light industry production was essentially at last year's level, machine industry production decreased by 0.4 percent, and food industry production decreased by 3.6 percent. Industry increased primarily its exports accounted in convertible currency (by 4.9 percent.) Domestic sales decreased by 1.5 percent as a result of a decrease in sales for investments and production use. Industrial sales to the wholesale and retail trade increased by 2 percent, and without food, it increased by 8.3 percent compared to the same period last year. The number of workers employed in industry decreased by 2.9 percent compared to the same period last year. Per-capita industrial production increased by 2.6 percent. With an essentially unchanged number of employees, the construction sector of the building industry increased its volume of construction and installations by 2.1 percent, compared with the same period last year. As a result of the increase in procurement of agricultural products in July, sales of agricultural products in the first 7 months of the current year increased by 5.1 percent, compared with the same period last year. Within this, sales of plant and garden products that make up 27.4 percent of the procurement increased by 23.1 percent, partly in connection with the early harvesting of cereals. In addition to cereals, sales of vegetables increased too, but sales of fruit decreased compared with the same period last year. As a result of reduced sales of pigs for slaughter, slaughter cattle, and sheep for slaughter, sales of live animals decreased by 1.1 percent. Retail trade turnover continued to decrease in July 1988. During January-July 1988, retail trade turnover increased by 10.5 percent in current prices, and decreased by 5.6 percent in comparable prices, compared with the same period last year. On the basis of quantitative data, the catering industry registered the greatest decline in turnover (17.2 percent); sales of clothing decreased by 14 percent, food and beverages decreased by 3.3 percent, and sales of miscellaneous industrial articles decreased by 2.2 percent. The consumer price index increased by 16.2 percent compared with the same period last year. Prices increased 2.6 percent from June to July this year. Socialist organs spent 102.2 billion forints on investments this year, 6.5 percent higher than last year. As a result of a decrease in imports accounted in convertible currency, the amount of imported goods decreased. Imports accounted in rubles increased. The amount of exports increased as a result of a considerable increase in the exports accounted in convertible currency. Contrary to last year's considerable trade deficit, this year's foreign trade balance shows a trade surplus.
	Ruble accounts	97.8	
	Nonruble accounts	99.8	
Exports		107.8	
	Ruble accounts	94.7	
	Nonruble accounts	121.4	
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)		110.5	
Within this:	Food, beverages, and tobacco	109.4	
	Clothing	101.7	
	Miscellaneous industrial articles	113.4	
Procurement of agricultural products		105.1	
Within this:	Plant cultivation and garden products	123.1	
	Live animals	98.9	
	Animal products	102.3	
Achievement of Transportation Enterprises			
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometers)		113.9	
Long-distance transportation of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)		100.7	
Population revenues from central sources		111.9	
Consumer price index		116.2	
Within this:	July 1988 as compared to June 1988	102.2	
In the period January-July 1988, production by state and cooperative industrial enterprises decreased by 0.4 percent compared with the same period last year, and			

Politburo To Hold CC Plenum 26 Sep
LD2409104388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1005 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] The Politburo met today to discuss matters connected with the coming Sejm meeting. It decided to convene the 9th plenum of the party Central Committee on 26 September, on Monday.

Jaruzelski, Parties Cooperation Commission Meet
LD2409132180 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1200 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] A meeting today between Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski, and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, was followed by a meeting of the Central Commission for Cooperation of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD, with the participation of the signatories to the declaration on PRON.

Taking part in the meeting were:

On the PZPR side: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Czyrek, Jan Glowczyk, Tadeusz Porebski, Boguslaw Kolodziejczak;

On the ZSL side: Roman Malinowski, Czeslaw Jaworski, Tadeusz Szekachowski, Bogdan Krolewski, Kazimierz Fortuna;

On the SD side: Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Kazimierz Modzelewski, Marek Wieczorek, Jerzy Gruchalski, Edward Zglobicki.

Also taking part in the meeting were: Zenon Komender, Chairman of the PAX Association; Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association; (Wieslaw Lubisz), chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union.

The Central Commission for Cooperation examined the issues for deliberation at the 38th Sejm sitting, in particular matters linked with appointing a government.

PRON Approves Candidates for Premier
LD2409174688 Warsaw PAP in English
1658 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 24—The Executive Committee of the National Council of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) held a meeting today chaired by Jan Dobraczynski.

The debates were attended by: President of the Council of State, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski; Sejm Speaker, Chairman of the ZSL Democratic Party CC Roman Malinowski; and Vice President of the Council of State, Chairman of the SD (Democratic Party) CC Tadeusz W. Mlynczak.

In the name of the Commission for Cooperation between the PUWP and the two other parties, which debated on Saturday morning with the participation of representatives of Catholic and lay Christian associations, Gen. Jaruzelski presented a candidacy for the post of premier which will be recommended to the Sejm during the upcoming meeting of parliament on Tuesday.

In a discussion characterized by concern for the good of the country, members of the Presidium of the PRON Executive Committee expressed their views and expectations addressed to the cabinet to be formed.

The candidacy for the post of premier recommended by the Commission for Cooperation between the PUWP, the SD and the ZSL, was approved by the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Council of PRON.

Sejm Resolution Criticizes Reform, Favors Accord
AU2309114988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
20 Sep 88 pp 1, 3

[PAP report: "Resolution on the Implementation of the Reform and on the Country's Present Sociopolitical Situation"]

[Text] The PPR Sejm, taking the gravity of the present economic, social and political situation into consideration, attaches great importance to a sober analysis of the reasons behind the many failures in the reform. Realizing there can be no turning back from the reform that liberates efficiency-inducing mechanisms, the Sejm believes that an analysis of failures should become the basis on which to prepare undertakings that will guarantee effectiveness and consistency in implementing the essential transformations. The difficulties and weaknesses of the Polish economy are caused by, on the one hand, the enormous burden of servicing foreign debts and the outdated structure of the economy that is totally out of tune with today's times; and, on the other hand, by the half-hearted systemic transformations applied so far.

Our economy is in a particularly unfavorable period. The principles of the order-directive system, still not completely eliminated, have ceased to function, and yet new principles and mechanisms have not yet taken effect.

Further transformations are an absolute and objective economic necessity. Last year more obstacles appeared along this road than encouragements. Serious difficulties arose, despite the favorable statistics on industrial output and foreign trade. The formation of the legal basis for expanding individual enterprise, increasing the freedom to set up businesses, and expanding the economy's multisector nature was accompanied by an erosion of the economic infrastructure because of the collapse of the domestic market and a loss of people's confidence in the zloty.

The fears and doubts which the Sejm expressed in its 21 January 1988 resolution as to the effectiveness of the government's economic policy at that time, especially the changes to prices and incomes, have proved completely justified. The faultiness of the economic forecasts and policy in general is proved by the fact that major economic proposals were abandoned and instead:

—Prices were raised by the amount (57 percent) foreseen in the radical version of the reform adopted by the referendum but the economic tasks foreseen in the moderate version thereof were abandoned altogether;

—The planned growth of investments was exceeded, especially in construction and refurbishing;

—The population's spending power increased by over 10 percent instead of remaining stable, at the same time the standard of living of many social sectors fell;

—Stocks in retail outlets fell by over 20 percent instead of increasing;

—More funds were given to enterprises than planned, and their financial reserves rose faster than sales of their products;

—Subsidies rose instead of falling;

—Outlay on agriculture and the food industry fell instead of rising;

—The planned faster increase in wages in the budgetary sphere was canceled out by an even faster increase in wages in the material sphere.

The Sejm considers the situation of rising prices accompanied by market disequilibrium and an increase in people's savings to be highly unfavorable. Increased market disequilibrium and the escalation of prices have undermined plans to close down inefficient enterprises and to put pressure on greater inventiveness. The price increases and the poorer position of consumers have upset economic principles. At the same time, the greater disequilibrium has made an objective assessment of the work of enterprises difficult.

The weakening of the zloty and a fear of inflation have made people and independent enterprises save less money, which undermines the basis of management efficiency and blocks the road to equilibrium. Thus, instead of the significance of economic rules increasing, reform mechanisms have been paralyzed. A lack of confidence in economic and legal regulations have become a serious obstacle to an expansion of enterprise. An excessive and incohesive system of legal rules naturally gives rise to bureaucratic trends which hamper the initiative and creativity of economic units.

Instead of the decisive action to radically reform the economy expected by everyone, many new dangers to the reform have emerged and society's confidence in the reform has sunk even lower. Constantly increasing prices coupled with constantly diminishing supplies have exacerbated society's dissatisfaction and impatience. The serious barriers to reforming the economy are the result of a failure to adapt economic policy to the requirements of the reform, especially a failure to gear this policy to a strengthening of the zloty. On the one hand, the financial regulations that boost demand through wages and incomes have proved ineffective, and on the other hand an acute lack of an effective mechanism in distributing resources has made itself felt. Economic policy has failed to achieve a breakthrough in eliminating large inefficient enterprises, which is preventing structural changes in remaining economic spheres. There has been no tangible progress in demonopolizing the market and abolishing bureaucratic excesses. The Sejm disapproves of the investments process, central investments as well as investments by enterprises. The inflation gap in this sphere is expanding, and the investments front is becoming increasingly disorganized, as a result of which more and more investment resources are being frozen. Structural changes to investments no longer correspond to earlier priorities. This applies especially to farming and housing construction. The inefficiency of the investments process is all the more dangerous because it is not the result of difficult social conditions.

The Sejm declares that the government has not made enough use of its extraordinary powers at a time of increasing problems.

The Sejm believes that the setbacks of the recent period cannot under any circumstances lead to a weakening of the desire to reform and of reform activities. On the contrary, these setbacks must increase determination in overcoming the systemic, psychological, and political barriers to equilibrium and efficiency. The Sejm considers comprehensive action to balance out the economy to be particularly important. Extending the process of balancing out the economy poses the danger of an erosion of reform principles and a further increase in society's dissatisfaction. In our situation, with the great disproportions in the division of the national income illustrated by the significant increase of the population's purchasing power, the actions aimed at increasing supplies are insufficient. At a time of inflation, the hitherto system of prices, with its large proportion of official prices, is no longer defensible. It prevents a quick rationalization of economic parameters and delays the prospects of real financial independence for enterprises. The implementation of the pro-efficiency objectives of the reform requires the speedy elimination of the barriers which prevent growth of production and productivity.

In general systemic issues, the Sejm is firmly in favor of introducing genuine market mechanisms into the economy and the kind of changes in ownership which give rise to autonomous economic units that are interested in

long term development. When making difficult choices, we must determine what really helps to heal the economy and state. Attempts to breach social calm, the state's legal order, and the economy's working rhythm certainly do not so so. These attempts have proved as dangerous to society and the national economy as they are to the future of the reform and national accord.

The Sejm considers particularly dangerous the phenomenon of growing claims stemming from group interests which clearly contradict the objective economic interests of the country.

The Sejm states that the success of the reform also depends on changes in the system of exercising power. Being in favor of such changes, the Sejm acknowledges the need to continue the reform to supreme state bodies and to clearly demarcate the powers of the government from those of the political authorities. The personal responsibility of state leaders for the implementation of tasks is also an essential principle.

The PPR Sejm, acknowledging social criticism as justifiable, declares that fundamental changes to the government and to the central and regional administration which will guarantee the radical acceleration of the economic reform and the attainment of planned social goals are indispensable. The Sejm is in favor of solving Poland's difficult problems by means of national accord and dialogue, and by winning over all pro-reformist forces.

Baka Chairs Meeting on Consolidation Plan
LD2409163588 Warsaw PAP in English
2055 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 23—One of the changes in Poland stemming from the 8th PUWP CC Plenum is to be the precise specification of responsibility for decisions. This is manifested by the way the Plan of the Consolidation of the Economy for 1989-1990 is being created. Its concepts are being worked out simultaneously by the PUWP CC and the government. For the first time the theses and basic assumptions of the consolidation plan in both versions were discussed here today by the PUWP CC Economic Policy, Economic Reform and Workers' Self-management Commission. The meeting was chaired by PUWP CC secretary and Political Bureau member Wladyslaw Baka.

The theses of the government concept of the consolidation plan were presented by Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski who drew attention to the fact that during the next two years provisional actions should be undertaken which would either give quick results or initiate long-term undertakings.

The concept of the plan was based on the assumption that the formal and legal conditions of the functioning of the economy would be maintained. This also includes the principles according to which plans are drawn up.

From this follows the determination of the relationship between the consolidation plan and the national socio-economic and annual plans.

Sadowski stressed that the government propose a document of a directional character which specifies the elements of the shift in the economic policy in the 1989-1990 period. It would be implemented in place of the national socio-economic plan during the last two years of its application, which requires the passing of an appropriate resolution by the Sejm. It has been proposed to treat the two annual plans in the period under discussion as specifying the intentions of the consolidation plan.

Sadowski said that the concept of the plan was based on the assumption that the basic goal for the next two years was the considerable improvement of the population's standard of living. This covers both an increase of commodity supply and securing constant availability of basic products as well as the elimination of those phenomena which are perceived by society as the most troublesome. This includes the radical limiting of inflation, making a breakthrough in housing construction and improving the functioning of public services.

Sadowski presented the conditions in which the consolidation plan would be implemented. Its realization requires, among other things, the achievement of a basic improvement of the economic equilibrium in its internal and external aspects. This is a condition for obtaining management effectiveness, which is indispensable for the attainment of the desired growth of production and supply of consumer goods.

According to government proposals, the consolidation plan should constitute the base for working out—in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund—an adjustment program, specifying the strategy of solving the debt problem.

Sadowski also discussed the actions which are indispensable for the achievement of these goals. They include, temporary, systemic and long-term actions expressed in the change of economic policy.

CC Secretary Wladyslaw Baka presented an introduction to the other version of the plan of economy consolidation. Referring to the essence of the document, he pointed to the following elements:

—Reduction of the goals to improvement of the market situation, overcoming an impasse in housing constructing, preventing from falling into an "energy trap" and counteracting the delegation of the environment. With those targets, the main way of their implementation would be displacement of production means and factors.

—The plan, as Baka put it, should not only play the role of a remedy for an unsteady economy and social unrest: It also must be strategically directed. The restoring of equilibrium and market mechanisms is becoming a canon of this strategy.

—Far-reaching reconstruction of the principles of the price-income policy is becoming indispensable. New rules of the game must however take into account the existing realities. This makes it not possible to deeply liberalize the principles of fixing the prices. At the same time, the stance of official prices should be strengthened towards the goods satisfying the basic needs and being produced by monopolists while top limits of price rises should be applied towards the remaining articles in short supply.

—The policy of shaping incomes requires a far-going reevaluation. The growth of incomes should be directly linked with the increase of goods deliveries to the market.

—Another direction is the strengthening of currency. One should depart from crediting the budget deficit through the bank and replace this credit with government loans. Subsidies also require different attitude. They should not be the source of covering too high costs in certain enterprises.

—The credit policy towards enterprises should be more selective. Preference should be given to the efficient ones, with refraining from crediting economically weak units.

All the aforementioned moves, Baka said, aim at creating not only the genuine consumers' market but also financial and labour ones.

It was frequently stated in the discussion that the two versions of the consolidation plan rightly stressed the importance of restoring the equilibrium, with assumptions presented by the CC Socio-economic Department more clearly specifying the planned moves in this field. According to some debaters, even being presented in this way they might turn out insufficient. There were postulates to promptly break up monopolies in the trade.

The participants generally agreed that both the goals specified in the plan as well as the measures of their realization would fulfil the requirement of stabilizing the economy. They also decided that both variants of the consolidation plan under discussion would be used for the preparation of a single version of the plan and they adopted an opinion on that plan.

The opinion states that both versions envisaged a basic re-orientation of the directions of the hitherto economic policy and a deep transformation of the principles of functioning of the economy and systemic solutions. They meet half-way the economy's developmental needs and society's expectations. This in particular concerns the improvement of the population's living conditions, a

radical combatting of inflation, strengthening of the zloty, the making of a breakthrough in housing construction, a decided improvement of servicing the population and the functioning of services.

The commission holds the opinion that the gist of the consolidation plan, in contrast to the hitherto policy, should, first and foremost, be the undertaking of all possible actions for raising the dynamics of market supplies and services, the acceleration of the restructuring of the national economy, the abandoning of the practice of bounding price and income changes, strengthening the role and function of the currency and the quick creation of the tenets of the functioning of market mechanisms, a change in the practice of shaping the legal framework for the functioning of the reform mechanism.

The participants see the need of the continuation of work on the final formulation of the assumptions of the consolidation plan by the commission's teams for economic policy and social reforms. Within fourteen days the teams will present a deepened analysis and conclusions concerning issues which at present evoke particular controversies.

The theses contained in both presented drafts should be the basis for further work. The presentation of the plan should be oriented on the convention adopted in the document prepared by the PUWP, it being more legible.

Finally, the commission deems it expedient that the PUWP CC should be informed on the hitherto work on the plan of consolidation the economy.

Press on Farmers, Minorities, Strikes
AU2309133788 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish
17 Sep 88 p 2

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] LAD on 4 September carries an interview with Father Prelate Boguslaw Bijak, member of the Episcopate Commission for Spiritual Work Among Farmers, by Artur Michalski. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Michalski] What is your view of the present situation in rural areas?

[Bijak] The peasant community has been greatly disintegrated, which is a result of planned, consistently followed policy. Rural areas have become disrupted and are very much at loggerheads. Village communities have ceased to exist, and village people have become distrustful. This state of affairs is rooted as far back as the period of compulsory collectivization, when some farmers agreed to cooperate with the authorities and others—those better aware of their dignity and independence as well as of their affiliation with the Catholic Church—were against such cooperation. Now we see that the latter were right and that only private farming has passed the test. This fact is being discerned even in the USSR, where plans are afoot to rent lands to peasants.

MAGAZYN RODZINNY in its August 1988 issue carries the following statement by Ryszard Blasikiewicz:

The information obtained from the Socio-Administrative Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs shows that at present about 200,000 Ukrainians (350,000-450,000, according to the Ukrainian Sociocultural Society, 350,000, according to Soviet estimates, and 180,000-500,000, according to various Western estimates) live in Poland, especially in Northern and Western voivodships. Some 180,000 Belorussians (350,000-450,000, according to the Belorussian Sociocultural Society, 200,000-250,000 according to Soviet estimates and 180,000-300,000, according to Western estimates) live in Poland. Lithuanians live primarily in Suwalki territory, where there are 7,500-8,000 (6,000-7,000, according to Soviet estimates and 6,000-7,000, according to Western estimates) of them. Of about 30,000-40,000 Jews who survived World War II (about 130,000 of them were repatriated from the USSR) there now live in Poland about 15,000-20,000, following the two emigrations in the fifties and in 1968 and after. The Jewish Sociocultural Society numbers 2,100 members and the Mosaic Confession Congregation numbers 3,500 members. Almost 30,000 Czechs and Slovaks live in our country (Spisz and Orawa territories), 4,500 Greeks, 2,500 Germans, and small communities of Polish Tatars, Armenians, and Karaites. There are also 25,000 Gypsies in our country, but they are not officially regarded as a separate national minority.

DZIENNIK LODZKI on 31 August carries the following statement by Dr Cezary Jozefiak, professor of Lodz University, economist, and former member of the Solidarity Scientific Council:

What I am disturbed about is that division into "constructive" and "destructive" opposition. Perhaps the intention behind this was something different, but to me the "constructive" oppositionists are those who are at one with the authorities. Why is it hard for me to interpret that division differently? Well, today it is no longer all that easy to label one as "antisocialist," because the very notion of socialism has been very much expanded and has become equivocal. Nor is it any longer possible to exclude from national life those whose goals are at odds with the Constitution, because now everyone is saying that the Constitution has to be changed. That is why the authorities should accurately define those notions so that no one is able to freely interpret them.

KONFRONTACJE in its July-August 88 issue carries an interview with Aleksander Hall, a Catholic journalist and member of the Primate's Social Council, by Jerzy Szczesny. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Hall] The condition of the country is a new challenge to the opposition. This opposition, in my view, should no longer look for models in the past and must not limit itself to organizing external pressure on the state structures and to making efforts to win the platforms on

which it is possible to ensure the nation's normal life and shape its spiritual sovereignty aside from and despite the state. The present state we have is a real, albeit imperfect form, of Polish statehood. The opposition, which should struggle to ensure that the state is a really effective tool of realizing our national interests, should bear that in mind.

GLOS WYBRZEZA on 3-4 September carries an interview with Docent Dr Andrzej Sobocinski of Gdansk University, by Marek Formela. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Formela] Do you think that the strikes last May and last August were caused by the same reasons, which will become a catalyst that is able to change the party and the practical philosophy of its actions?

[Sobocinski] The party must draw conclusions from that bombardment, and if it fails to do so, a situation will again develop in which extraordinary measures will seem desirable. But this would be the greatest of all possible tragedies. The situation is difficult. If one wanted to mobilize the party grassroots, this mobilization would take several months, according to the statute. Structures are in a state of inertia. We do not have so much time. We must do as the Russians [Rosjanie] do: The blow that demolishes certain schemes and opens new roads should come from the top.

I fear that the party in its present composition is not ready to take advantage of the stimulus of the past few months. There are too many casual people in it, too many people have departed. And those that have been left have gotten bruised and are not willing and able to get through the bureaucratic wall of the apparatus. Beginning at the top, it is possible to intensify changes and replace the rotten structures of the apparatus. This is possible and necessary!

Glemp Comments on Gorbachev, Roundtable
LD2509194688 Vatican City International Service
in Polish 1515 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Rome—Jozef, Cardinal Glemp, the Polish primate, who is staying in Italy, yesterday received the title of honorary citizen from the town of Codroipo in the Italian province of Udine in northern Italy. [passage omitted]

Questioned by journalists on current international problems, Cardinal Glemp said: Gorbachev's new course is a phenomenon in which the whole world, in particular Poland, is interested. There is a discernable change, which is also noticeable in the revival of the Orthodox Church.

When asked about the situation in Poland and the current governmental crisis, the primate said: From the political point of view, things are better. The roundtable meetings which have been prepared create great hope, taking into consideration the fact that at the negotiating table all social groups are to be found, including the Church and Solidarity. This provides great possibilities.

Hope for Walesa To Prevail

LD2509194888 Warsaw PAP in English
1850 GMT 25 Sep 88

[By PAP Correspondent Bozydar Sosien]

[Text] Rome, Sept 25—On Sunday Italy's press printed a statement granted by Poland's Primate Jozef Glemp to Italian newsmen in Codroipo, northern Italy, where he has been staying since last Friday before his visit to the Vatican.

According to "LA REPUBBLICA" paper, commenting on relations between the Holy See and the Orthodox Church, the primate said: "In view of the church a visit of John Paul II in the USSR is possible today. The only source of obstacles are political aspects about which I do not want to speak."

Glemp was of the opinion that "The new line of Gorbachev is an interesting phenomenon for the whole world, and in particular for Poland." He also said that "A perceptible change took place which was also reflected in the awakening of the Orthodox Church."

Asked about the situation in Poland, the primate stated: "From the political point of view it is going for the better since a round table (meeting) which is being prepared at present creates new, great hopes, considering that all social forces, including the church and 'Solidarnosc,' are at the table."

In reply to the question whether the current government crisis could be regarded as Lech Walesa's victory, Glemp answered: "No, it is not a victory. However, one must say that the government has not done much for the state's economic reform. The government was little active in this field."

"LA REPUBBLICA" quoted the cardinal as saying that various wings exist within "Solidarnosc" and added: "Let us hope that Walesa's wing will prevail. It is only then that responsible opposition could exist in Poland."

Baka on Talks in USSR on Restructuring

LD2309143288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1800 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Interview with Wladyslaw Baka by correspondent Magdalena Winiarczyk on his return from a visit to the Soviet Union, on 22 September, at Warsaw airport—recorded]

[Text] [Winiarczyk] Welcome on behalf of the listeners of the first program of the Polish Radio, Comrade Secretary. What have you brought back from the Soviet Union?

[Baka] Very good impressions, of course. The nature of my visit was not commercial, if I may put it so. Its nature was strategic. What does that mean? It means that Comrade Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is responsible for economic issues, and I had a dozen or so hours of

discussions on problems of the present stage in the restructuring of the functioning systems of both society and the economy. We noted a great many similarities as far as the directions in which we are proceeding are concerned. At the same time we also noted that a great many problems, difficulties, and obstacles appeared along that road, some that are material in nature but also those that lie in the system of institutions that were fashioned over the years and in people's attitudes. And I was very interested in how the comrades in the Soviet Union approach overcoming these, so that there is not a moment's hesitation in the restructuring, so that this process of restructuring, which after all, matters very much to us Poles, goes ahead.

Apart from that I visited many enterprises. I talked to workers, I talked to men of learning. All this reinforced my belief that to all intents and purposes support for the idea of restructuring and involvement in the active realization of that process is total.

And finally, the last issue. We also spoke much about how our relations in the economic field should develop. We concluded that at the moment we have an exceptional opportunity to bring these relations closer for countries' benefit, because the independence of the Soviet and Polish enterprises, the orientation toward economic efficiency, and the filtering away of all extraneous elements in these relations make it truly possible for enterprises themselves, in direct contact, to identify their genuine interests and on that basis to build horizontal accords without anyone imposing anything on them. This guarantees, first, that opportunities will be used to the fullest extent, and also that this will be totally efficient. And the role of leadership, of the state, party, and so on is to create the appropriate conditions, break down barriers, eliminate braking mechanisms. Unfortunately there are a great many of these.

[Winiarczyk] Could you tell me whether, as a result of this visit, these barriers are going to be removed in the immediate future?

[Baka] We adopted a resolution stating that we are jointly going to set to work on specific agreed upon enterprises and find common interests. We find it difficult to get through bureaucratic barriers, however, step by step, we are working to cast away this crust, these fetters that are restricting or blocking this process. Apart from that there is also the question of forming teams which can appraise various cooperation proposals, especially in the realm of technical progress, in the realm of restructuring.

The Soviet Union has a fantastic scientific and technical base. I had the opportunity to visit such a center—absolutely fantastic—a scientific-production electronics and computer technology center which is some 40 km from Moscow, in Zelenograd. Suffice it to say that after visiting the center the U.S. defense secretary declared that the embargo on many electronic components made no sense because the Russians had already made them a long time ago. We very much need this, the collaboration, the cooperation. And I do not lack the will for it.

Ceausescu, Wife To Make Goodwill Visit to USSR
AU2409124288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1154 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1988—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu will pay an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union in the first decade of October, 1988 at the invitation of the CC of the CPSU and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Ceausescu Receives CPSU's Solomentsev
AU2309175088 Bucharest Domestic
Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, today received Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, who is on a visit in our country at the invitation of our party's Central Committee.

On this occasion, the guest extended cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. At the same time, the guest expressed great words of appreciation for Romania's experience in organizing the activity in industry and agriculture, and in strengthening revolutionary workers democracy, and for the achievements attained by our people in the country's socioeconomic development.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

During their talk, the two sides emphasized the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, and between the peoples of the two countries and stressed the decisive role played by meetings and talks at the summit level in developing these positive relations at various levels.

The two sides also emphasized opportunities at hand to continue to expand Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and other areas. Within this framework, the sides noted the importance of intensifying contacts and exchanges of experience, including the area of party activity. They assessed that the broad development of relations between the two parties and countries benefits our peoples and is in the interest of building the new system in Romania and the Soviet Union and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Visit Summed Up

AU2409172788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1633 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1988—Invited by the CC of the RCP, M.S. Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the party Control Committee under the CC of the CPSU, paid a swap-of-experience visit to Romania at head of a delegation, September 19 through 24.

On the occasion talks were held with Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium. At the same time the Soviet guests met with and conducted talks at the Arges and Dolj County party committees as well as with representatives of the working people's councils of industrial and agricultural enterprises and research institutes in Bucharest and the visited counties.

The delegation also visited new residential points, the Victoria Socialismului Boulevard as well as other social and cultural units in Bucharest and in the country.

Dascalescu Ends Talks With Nigeria's Aikhomu
AU2309134088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1111 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/9/1988—The official talks between Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, prime minister [as received], chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, concluded in Bucharest on Friday.

During the talks that passed in a friendly atmosphere satisfaction was expressed at the results of the visit, as well as the determination of the two countries' governments to work for the further growth of the Romanian-Nigerian links, for the expansion of the cooperation between Romania and Nigeria.

At the end of the talks, Constantin Dascalescu and Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu signed the protocol of the meeting between the two heads of government. A communique on the official visit of the prime minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Romania was also adopted.

Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, prime minister, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, left the capital on Friday after having paid an official visit to Romania.

Upon departure, at the Otopeni Airport, the Nigerian premier was seen off by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. Present were ministers, other officials.

Costa Rican Parliamentary Delegation Visits

Bilateral Collaboration Discussed

*AU2309141688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1412 GMT 23 Sep 88*

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/9/1988—Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Friday, 23 September, a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica led by Jose Luis Valenciano, president of the Legislative Assembly, now on a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a cordial message of greetings from the president of the Republic of Costa Rica, Oscar Arias Sanchez. The head of the Costa Rican parliamentary delegation was highly appreciative of the Romanian people's achievements in the country's socioeconomic development.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked, and conveyed President Oscar Arias Sanchez his warm salute.

During the interview willingness was expressed to further develop the good relations between Romania and Costa Rica, the fact being assessed that there were broad possibilities to amplify bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural spheres as well as on an international plane, in the fight for detente, disarmament and peace. Stress was laid on the major role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries in a better mutual knowledge and the consolidation of cooperation between the two peoples.

A number of aspects were also approached related to the current world situation, with emphasis on the importance of the united action of peoples, of democratic and progressive forces everywhere for the halting of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above of all, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension in various parts of the world. The active role was underscored the small and medium-sized states can and must play in a constructive solution to the complex problems of our days.

Special attention was paid to the necessity of finding a global solution to the questions regarding underdevelopment, inclusive of the developing countries' inordinately high foreign debts, the building of a new international economic order apt to contribute to the faster progress of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular.

Departs From Bucharest

*AU2409170088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1606 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1988—The Costa Rican parliamentary delegation led by Jose Luis Valenciano, president of the Legislative Assembly, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly left Bucharest Saturday, 24 September.

The delegation were seen off at Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and deputies.

Soviet War Veterans Visit, Hold Talks

*AU2309135188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1237 GMT 23 Sep 88*

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/9/1988—At the invitation of the War Veterans's Committee a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans led by Gennadiy Vasilyevich Sredin, committee deputy chairman, paid a swap-of-experience visit to Romania.

The Soviet guests were received by a delegation of the Romanian committee led by its chairman Lt.-Gen. Neagu Andrei and had talks regarding the joint activity of the two organizations of veterans in the service of the fight for peace, disarmament, nuclear in the first place, of bringing up the young generation in the spirit of the fight against neofascism, neonazism, terrorism and racism.

Third National Congress of Chemistry Held

Disarmament Appeal Made

*AU2409173288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1618 GMT 24 Sep 88*

["Appeal Addressed by the Participants in the Third National Congress of Chemistry of Romania to All Chemical Engineers and Scientists the World Over"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/9/1988—The Third National Congress of Chemistry, held in Bucharest on September 21-24, 1988—attended by men of science, researchers, teaching staff of higher schools, experts of chemical combines and enterprises—in full unity with the whole Romanian people, reiterate on this occasion as well their full adhesion to the fully humanist home and foreign policy promoted by Romania, to the initiatives and actions of great reverberation of the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, firmly convinced that the fulfilment of Romania's socioeconomic development plans and programmes—just as, in fact, those of all countries and peoples—can be ensured only in conditions of peace and security, in a climate of confidence, of broad international collaboration and cooperation.

Giving expression to the will of peace, understanding and collaboration, powerfully affirmed during the congress, the scientists in Romania and in the other countries participant in the congress, address a rousing appeal to researchers and scientists all over the world, to concert their efforts, to strengthen still more their collaboration and intensify their actions in the current, very grave and complex international circumstances, so as to make an ever more active contribution, together with their peoples, to the powerful assertion of the policy of peace and

understanding among nations, to the cause of progress and civilization, of improved material and spiritual welfare of all nations of the world.

Under the current circumstances, when tremendous arsenals of nuclear and mass destruction weapons have been amassed all over the world, when nuclear tests continue and suchlike weapons are being sophisticated, as well as chemical and other mass destruction weapons, nothing can be more important than the concerting of the efforts of all peoples, of the realistically-minded, advanced forces all over the world for the halting of the dangerous course of events towards tension and war, for a resolute switch to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the defence of the fundamental right of every people, of every inhabitant of our planet, to peace, to life, to free and dignified existence.

This is the supreme imperative of our epoch, on behalf of which we, the scientists, researchers and specialists in the field of chemistry, call on all the servants of science to work tightly united and do everything in order to contribute to the cause of peace and disarmament, militating consistently for placing the great gains of chemistry, of science and technology in general, only in the service of a peaceful development of all the nations, of the economic and social progress of the human society.

Let us spare no effort in order to help the forces of peace and progress—in their ranks scientists holding an important place—to have the last word in the progress of the international life, to bar the continuation of the arms race, to ensure the total elimination of the nuclear and chemical weapons from Europe and from the entire planet.

We ardently call on all those working in the field of chemistry to oppose firmly the improvement and production of chemical weapons, not to allow the use of the great achievements of science for the creation new mass-destruction means. We all share a great responsibility in making sure that chemistry is only given peaceful uses, that the results of our research in this field is used exclusively for the benefit of what is good and for the prosperity of all the peoples.

Today, chemistry has the capacity to participate, by the side of the other sciences, in the higher capitalization of the natural resources, in enhancing land fertility, in creating new means to benefit the people's health, as well as new materials needed by the other domains of technological progress. We must strengthen the collaboration in this domain and in all the scientific domains, and make the huge potential of science and technology serve the economic and social development of the nations, find solutions to the grave questions of underdevelopment and eradicate the great economic gaps between the states, preserve and safeguard the environment, help the progress of all mankind.

In light of the principles guiding consistently Romania's foreign-policy actions and initiatives, the Romanian researchers and scientists reassert their firm resolve to collaborate more and more tightly with scientists everywhere for the progress and the thriving of science and for enhancing its role in the peoples' economic and social life, and at the same time, for the promotion of a new, democratic policy, for the triumph of reason, of peace and collaboration among all the nations in the world.

Nowadays science and peace are inseparable.

Let us make these fundamental values of our epoch inspire us permanently in the joint struggle for a luminous future in which all the people, by working in full security and peace, may enhance incessantly their contribution to the welfare and progress of mankind, to the universal wealth of knowledge.

Let us work in such a way that, through the joint struggle of the peoples, the policy of disarmament, security and collaboration, peace—the most valuable asset of mankind—may triumph.

Congress Concludes

AU2409170588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1607 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1988—The Third National Congress of Chemistry concluded in Bucharest Saturday, 24 September.

This broad forum was attended by academicians, other scientists, researchers, teaching staff of relevant higher learning units, experts from Romanian chemical combines and enterprises.

Scientists, researchers and experts in chemistry, representatives of scientific and learning institutes from numerous countries attended as invited guests.

Owing to the subjects approached and the high level of debates, this scientific event marked a highly significant moment in the development of the Romanian chemistry, a basic branch of the national economy.

The papers and debates of the four-day proceedings held in plenum and by sections examined and proposed technical and scientific measures and solutions for an increasing contribution of chemistry, as a science and industry, to the complex use of the country's natural resources, the achievement of new high-quality materials and products, the elaboration and application of modern technologies in production processes.

Reiterating their determination to consolidate international cooperation, at the closing session the participants adopted an appeal to chemical researchers and workers, to scientists everywhere to actively militate for a policy of peace, disarmament, understanding and cooperation, for the definitive elimination of nuclear, chemical and

any other weapons of mass destruction, for the building of a world free of arms and wars, to do their utmost for science to serve exclusively mankind's progress and welfare.

Chemicals, Petrochemicals Development Statistics
AU2309135688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1057 GMT 23 Sep 88

["Chemistry and Petrochemistry—Dynamism and Quality"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/9/1988—Today the Romanian chemistry and petrochemistry is an industrial branch in full development, modernization and diversification with a spectacular dynamism: In 1987 its growth was over eight times bigger than in 1965. In the last 23 years more than 1,250 chemical and petrochemical industrial units were commissioned, the share of this branch's production being of about 20 percent in Romania's total industrial output, and the foreign deliveries—of 25 percent in the total exports. The dynamism of the Romanian chemistry in this interval is tellingly proved by the growths of the main groups of products production: Aluminium over 27 times, chemical fertilizers 13 times, synthetic fibres and yarns 70 times, polyethylene 26 times, detergents 6.1 times, medicines 5.4 times, etc.

These important production growths accompanied by permanent improvement of quality caused a major increase of exports. Romania exports over 230 groups of chemical and petrochemical products to 100 countries on all continents. As compared to 1965, the increase of exports was 214 times bigger at chemical fertilizers, 15 times at synthetic fibres and yarns, 33 times at medicines, 36 times at lacquers and dyes.

In the current five-year period (1986-1990) the Romanian chemistry and petrochemistry will further develop, so that at the end of the period the output [will] be 1.5 times bigger than in 1985 and the exports 1.7 times bigger than in 1985. Important growths are to be seen in the fields of fine synthesis chemistry and small-tonnage chemistry, of very pure substances, semiconductors and monocrystals, of highly pure reagents. The achievement of the stipulated production growths is highly dependent on the constant increase of its quality. To this end, the scientific research activity is to be intensified, modern technologies and products are to modernize, the raw materials consumptions are to be reduced, while the raw materials are to be better capitalized. The perspective programmes stipulate the modernization of 250 installations and 360 technologies to ensure the improvement of the quality of 670 main products.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 18-24 Sep

AU2409192088 [Editorial Report] Romania media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 18-24 September period (sourceline given in parentheses):

On 21 September, PEC candidate members Nicolae Giosan and Ioan Totu met with Costa Rican parliamentary delegation. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1417 GMT 21 Sep 88)

On 22 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the Szuros-led MSZMP delegation. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 22 Sep 88) The same day, Nicolae Ceausescu received Nigerian Chief of General Staff Aikhomu. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 22 Sep 88)

On 23 September, Nicolae Ceausescu received a Costa Rican parliamentary delegation led by Legislative Assembly President Jose Luis Valenciano. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1422 GMT 23 Sep 88) The same day, Nicolae Ceausescu received Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 88)

On 21 September, PEC member Elena Ceausescu met with Soviet Academicians Prokhorov and Koptug. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 21 Sep 88) The same day Elena Ceausescu opened the Third National Chemistry Congress in Bucharest and made a speech. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 21 Sep 88)

On 20 September, PEC member Constantin Dascalescu welcomed, held talks with, and gave a dinner for Nigerian Chief of General Staff Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 20 Sep 88, Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 20 Sep 88, and Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 20 Sep 88)

On 21 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu began official talks with Nigeria's Chief of General Staff Aikhomu. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1413 GMT 21 Sep 88) On 23 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu ended talks with Nigeria's Chief of General Staff Aikhomu. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1111 GMT 23 Sep 88) On 22 September, PEC candidate member Ion Stoian met with the Szuros-led MSZMP delegation. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 22 Sep 88)

Official Spokesman Denies Report on Abu Nidal

*AU2309135888 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 88*

[Text] Neither Abu Nidal nor members of his group have ever stayed or are staying in Yugoslavia. This was the reply of the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs to questions from our and foreign journalists regarding a report carried in THE WASHINGTON POST. On the basis of a quote from a prominent foreign personality, THE WASHINGTON POST on 6 September hinted that Abu Nidal spent most of his time in Yugoslavia.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has taken diplomatic measures with the aim of denying this report in THE WASHINGTON POST.

'More Open, Aggressive Propaganda' From Albania

*AU2409204688 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Commentary by Pance Zafirovski, chief and responsible editor of Radio Yugoslavia]

[Text] Propaganda from Albania is getting more and more open and aggressive. The day before yesterday, an Albanian Foreign Ministry spokesman accused Yugoslavia of taking administrative and repressive measures of oppression against Albanians in Kosovo. The statement repeats the old Albanian fabrications about the events in Kosovo. However, it is quite something that official Tirana is finally extending open support to the Albanian separatists and nationalists in Kosovo in the realization of their common aim: to break up Yugoslavia and to create the fiction of Great Albania. Here is a commentary by Pance Zafirovski, chief and responsible editor of Radio Yugoslavia:

The pretext for the latest sounding from Tirana are the meetings that have been held in the recent weeks in many Yugoslav towns as a sign of solidarity with Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo who have long been endangered by Albanian separatists and nationalists. This time it was not ZERI I POPULLIT or Radio Tirana that spoke, but the official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry.

This fact certainly gives a certain weight to the latest Tirana accusations against Yugoslavia. We even believe that official Tirana, with its extremely frank statement, wanted to support and even to encourage the Albanian separatists and nationalists in Kosovo in their present subversive offensive.

In its statement, Tirana sees the numerous meetings by Yugoslav citizens, which is to say not just Serbs and Montenegrins, exclusively as gatherings of Serbian chauvinists at which provocative anti-Albanian speeches are made, chauvinist slogans are chanted, and threats to Albanians are uttered. Under the pretext, as Tirana says,

of alleged attacks by the so-called Albanian separatists and irredentists, repressive, oppressive, and administrative measures against the Albanian nationality are being taken.

Once again we hear from an official place that there is no nationalist-separatist movement in Kosovo. Numerous subversive actions, provocations, and physical attacks on the life and dignity of citizens of another nationality—which unfortunately are a generally known fact—allegedly are a figment of Belgrade's imagination, or according to another version, acts by some invisible and unidentified phantom forces.

It is not surprising that at the said meetings, Tirana sees and hears only what nourishes its essential need to constantly make accusations about Yugoslavia and to conceal its undermining activities.

The peak of impudence is reached in disputing the right of Yugoslav state organs to send the necessary personnel of legitimate state organs to protect the rule of law and the security of life and property of all citizens in the Province of Kosovo—the personnel whose duty this is. Whatever may have caused its blindness, Tirana should finally see and comprehend that the activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists must be stopped. Above all, this is in the interest of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia itself and of the Albanian people in general.

Aware that its act constitutes an inadmissible interference in internal affairs of a sovereign state according to all state and diplomatic rules of good behavior, the Albanian Government strives especially hard to prove that it does not wish to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs nor to protect any anti-Yugoslav force, but says that it wants to protect everything that concerns the Albanian nation. The self-appointed protectors of the entire Albanian nation in Tirana want, as they say, to protect the allegedly endangered democratic rights and freedoms of the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Generally known facts oblige us to tell them that we fully understand their concern, but we consider it unnecessary. They have enough to do in ensuring democratic freedoms and rights for their own citizens in Albania, if we do not even mention the members of numerous national minorities whose very name is being suppressed.

Finally, as regards the remark about the winds that are spoiling a new spirit in the Balkans, it is clear that Tirana with its statement showed where these cold Balkan winds blow from.

Egypt's President Mubarak, Delegation Visit

Meeting With Dizdarevic

*LD2309091888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2117 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—The development of comprehensive economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt and current international questions were

at the center of attention in this evening's exhaustive exchange of views between Rifa Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in Belgrade.

In the first round of Yugoslav-Egyptian summit talks, it was stressed that there is readiness for overall relations between the two countries to be developed on long-term and, in terms of content, richer bases than hitherto.

Above all, this refers to overcoming the classical forms of trade and strengthening higher forms of economic integration, such as industrial cooperation deals, the creation of joint enterprises, joint ventures, and participation in third markets.

Dizdarevic and Mubarak also said that additional efforts should be invested so that individual difficulties in existing economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt can be removed. One of the factors impeding more dynamic cooperation is the large surplus in Yugoslavia's favor in mutual trade. In addition there are also difficulties in some financial aspects of bilateral cooperation.

More detailed talks on the further course of economic cooperation will be conducted in the course of the visit at the level of ministerial departments.

In the talks, Dizdarevic and Mubarak confirmed the determination of Egypt and Yugoslavia to conduct negotiations on extending and renewing the agreement on reciprocal economic cooperation between Yugoslavia, Egypt, and India. It was assessed that this tripartite agreement, in addition to its economic importance, also represents an example of ties between developing countries which must, because of their accumulated problems, seek ways for development through closer mutual ties as well as cooperation with developed countries. In connection with international relations, Dizdarevic and Mubarak assessed that major positive changes have come about in the world. They welcomed the relaxation of tension in relations between the superpowers and their orientation toward negotiations. This opens up prospects for finding peaceful solutions to crisis spots and other serious issues which are hampering international relations. In this connection, special emphasis was placed on the role of the Nonaligned Movement and the need for it, by bringing up to date its method of work, to continue to be an important, independent factor in world events. The collocutors noted the need for the nonaligned countries to devote special attention to the problems of developing and to overcoming the greatest difficulties of the developing countries, in the first instance their enormous indebtedness. It is up to the nonaligned to initiate new actions and offer appropriate solutions.

The Egyptian president took the opportunity to express satisfaction with the fact that Yugoslavia was unanimously selected at the recent nonaligned ministerial conference in

Nicosia to host the ninth summit next year. He sees in this great confidence in Yugoslavia and recognition of its role in affirming the Nonaligned Movement.

Views were also exchanged on the situation in the Near and Middle East. Both sides expressed satisfaction that Iraq and Iran have begun peaceful negotiations, and called for the involvement of the entire international community so that the negotiations will lead to a lasting and just peace. Raif Dizdarevic and Husni Mubarak will continue their talks tomorrow.

Dizdarevic Dinner Toast

LD2309090088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (Tanjug)—Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, hosted a dinner in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd in honor of Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The two presidents exchanged toasts.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed that the SFRY and Egypt are linked by deep and traditional friendship. He expressed the interest of Yugoslav in improving comprehensive bilateral relations and cooperation. The strengthening of mutual relations between Belgrade and Cairo also enters into the framework of the very vital strategic concept of the developing countries and of reliance on one's own forces through their broadest mutual cooperation, he added.

"The positive experience in cooperation between our economies leads us to make more and better use of the undoubted complementary nature of our development programs and plans. Here I am thinking of new contents and higher forms of cooperation in all fields where we can realistically achieve this. On the one hand, we really do have a reason to be satisfied with what we have achieved. However, learning from common experience, we also have reason to expect new advances in mutually beneficial cooperation. I believe that your visit will provide a significant impetus for this," Raif Dizdarevic stressed in his toast. The president of the SFRY Presidency noted the expressly difficult position of the developing countries, especially the problem of their huge indebtedness.

Afterwards, Dizdarevic spoke about the lasting values of the point of departure of the policy of nonalignment which were reaffirmed by the current assurances of the big powers that a nuclear war should not take place.

Turning his attention to the need to democratize relations in the world and secure the development, independence, and sovereign rights of countries and peoples, Dizdarevic said that the processes that have been initiated to free the world from crisis flashpoints are encouraging.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed that the SFRY aspires toward a final and all-encompassing solution to the Middle East crisis and to the Palestinian question, as its key point. "The Nonaligned Movement should in the future, too, to a greater extent actively take up a position on each initiative and idea the aim of which is the all-encompassing, lasting, and just solution to this crisis—one of the most long-lasting in the world. This should be served by the joint efforts to convene an international peace conference. Truly, there is no more a more realistic road than a world conference under the auspices of the UN Organization, at which all interested parties would participate, including the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," President Dizdarevic explained.

He pointed in particular to the duty of the Nonaligned Movement to examine and assess, in the light of major changes, whether "the contents of all our activities, actions, methods, and mechanisms are in the spirit of the new time." It is obvious that some priorities should be more clearly defined, while making the functioning of the Nonaligned Movement more efficient and modern, Dizdarevic said.

"I believe that the nonaligned countries, as hitherto—together and through cooperation—will, by next year's summit, establish the right answers to these questions; responses to the new challenges which are brought about by the new changes and all the future inevitable changes in the historical progress of mankind," Raif Dizdarevic concluded.

Mubarak's Banquet Speech

NC2209170288 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1440 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has lauded the growing relations between Egypt and Yugoslavia, emphasizing that they constitute a strong base for the peace-loving peoples struggling for construction and progress.

President Mubarak said: Our two states played a prominent and central role in establishing the Nonaligned Movement, strengthening it, and enabling it to deal with the variables in the international arena and in the region.

In a speech delivered during a dinner banquet in his honor tonight, President Mubarak added: The past few years have witnessed important international developments which must leave their clear impression on the picture of the world in what remains of this century and the beginning of the next century.

Mubarak stressed Egypt and Yugoslavia's interest in contemporary international and regional issues and their efforts to strengthen the process of peace and stability on the various continents.

He also praised Yugoslavia's honorable stands vis-a-vis the Middle East issue, halting the Iraq-Iran War, and establishing peace in Lebanon.

The following is the text of President Mubarak's speech:

My dear friend President Raif Dizdarevic, Mrs Dizdarevic, dear friends: Once again we meet on this happy occasion to sense the depth of the warm feelings between our peoples. They are the same feelings honestly reflected in the conversation we had with President Dizdarevic on our arrival, and also in his sincere speech at this delightful banquet.

President Dizdarevic spoke about the distinctive relations linking our two countries and peoples, and about the significant role played by both countries at the international level, within the framework of the Non-aligned Movement.

We fully agree with this view and underline the importance of the growing relations between Egypt and Yugoslavia, which provide a solid foundation for peace-loving nations in their struggle for construction and progress. Since the meeting among the great leaders Tito, 'Abd al-Nasir, and Nehru in Brioni in 1956, our countries have taken a prominent role in establishing the Non-aligned Movement, supporting it, and enabling it to deal with changing conditions both at the international and regional levels.

Recent years have undoubtedly witnessed important international developments which will leave a clear imprint on the world in the remaining years of this century and the early years of the next. We cannot afford to ignore these developments or isolate ourselves from them. Our movement must be an effective force which does not stop at supporting and backing, but also adds, builds, and strengthens. It must present its concepts and distinctive views, which speak for the aspirations of the peoples of the Third World.

On this basis, I presented to the Yugoslav leadership during our negotiations this afternoon certain ideas which we believe will lead to this end. We will keep in close touch with the Yugoslav leadership in the coming months until practical steps materialize.

We are confident that the movement is capable of playing this role, as it has done during the various stages of international relations since the first summit in Belgrade in 1961. What strengthens this confidence is the fact that during their recent meeting in the Cypriot capital, the nonaligned countries chose to entrust Yugoslavia with the chairmanship of the movement because of its weight, experience, and the confidence it enjoys among the member states.

Dear friends, we in Egypt and Yugoslavia are interested in various international and regional issues. We are working together to consolidate the march of peace and

achieve stability in the various continents. We are also endeavoring to provide the necessary objective factors needed to establish justice in the world economic system, and to encourage an in-depth dialogue among the countries of the South which have common problems and challenges.

Yugoslavia has always shared our interest in Middle East issues, realizing the close connection between the situation in this strategic area and Europe's security and peace, its historic role in supporting legitimate Arab rights, and its consolidation of the line it has always followed in its foreign policy; namely, supporting stands advocating peace, justice, and respect for the rule of law and the principle of legitimacy.

We recall with gratitude your sincere efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran War and your eagerness to safeguard the basic rights of the Gulf states' peoples. This prompts all of us to follow up the situation with all alertness and attention, to work to eliminate the causes behind the outbreak of the war, to establish lasting peace through direct negotiations between the parties concerned, to support the right of the fraternal Gulf states to consolidate their security and stability, and to start a new era to eliminate oppressive dangers and threats.

In the Palestinian arena, we see that in the past few years events in the occupied territories have confirmed what we have continuously said: The continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories can not last and it is necessary to reach a just formula for coexistence between Israel and the Arab parties directly involved in the dispute—foremost the Palestinian people. It is clear that now is a golden opportunity to establish a durable peace based on justice and legitimacy. The forces opposing peace will not succeed because they stand against the course of history and act against the people's real interests.

On the other hand, developments in fraternal Lebanon provide further proof of the failure of attempts to destroy the will of this noble people and impose on them from abroad conditions conflicting with their sovereignty, interests, and their right to control their own affairs and restore their national unity and territorial safety. The world must firmly stand alongside this steadfast people who have suffered from foreign interference and devastating plots and intrigues for many years.

Dear friends, we are very satisfied with the results we achieved during this afternoon's session of discussions. We are confident that these results will strongly enhance bilateral relations in all fields through the many contacts we will be holding in the future to serve and benefit the welfare and interests of the two peoples.

It gives me pleasure to extend an invitation to President Dizdarevic to visit Cairo in order to continue this productive dialogue.

Allow me to call on you to stand up and greet President Raif Dizdarevic and his wife, all our friends here, the sons of the friendly Yugoslav people, and the distinctive relations between the two peoples and countries. May God's peace and mercy be on you.

Leaders Comment on Talks

LD2309162288 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1520 GMT 23 Sep 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 23 (TANJUG)—The current favourable political climate in the world should be used to set the peace process in the Middle East immediately in motion, Yugoslav State Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic and Egyptian head of state Husni Mubarak stressed replying to journalists following today's talks behind closed doors.

Dizdarevic and Mubarak assessed that an international peace conference, under the U.N. auspices, with all parties concerned, including the PLO as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian people participating, is the best way to a lasting and total elimination of the crisis spot.

Commenting on the possibility of the PLO proclaiming an independent Palestinian state, Mubarak advised the Palestinians to be restrained in their statements and, should this take place, Egypt would decide whether to give its support and in what manner.

Expressing the hope that talks between Iran and Iraq will result in a just and lasting peace in the Gulf, Dizdarevic and Mubarak jointly assessed that all international factors have to invest efforts towards helping Baghdad and Tehran to overcome difficulties which the years-long war has left in the two countries relations.

Mubarak stressed the hope that the non-aligned will be more effective in their activities with Yugoslavia as the movement chairman. In this Mubarak added that the movement of non-aligned countries should be up-dated and made more effective in terms of action.

Dizdarevic agreed with this and added that the non-aligned have to change modalities and priorities in their work in order that the movement retain the role of an essential factor in world events.

Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia has a series of ideas on how to prepare the next non-aligned summit in a new way with the most active members of the movement.

Dizdarevic and Mubarak repeated that Yugoslavia and Egypt are ready to continue to promote mutual relations and joint activities within the Non-Aligned movement.

Mubarak Meets Mikulic on Economic Ties
LD2309163988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—Today, in Belgrade's White Palace, Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt [ARE] received FEC President Branko Mikulic. Butrus Ghali, ARE minister of state for foreign affairs; Maurice Makramallah, ARE minister of state for international cooperation; Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs; FEC member Radoje Kontic; and other personalities took part in the meeting.

Mubarak and Mikulic exchanged views on the relations between Yugoslavia and Egypt, tripartite cooperation between Yugoslavia, Egypt, and India, the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, international economic relations, and other issues of mutual interest.

It was noted that the traditionally good bilateral cooperation in all areas is continuing successfully, continued political dialogue at the highest levels exists, cooperation between the two countries in the United Nations and in the Nonaligned Movement takes place, and also efforts are being made to promote and expand Yugoslav-Egyptian economic relations. It was stressed that special attention should be paid to achieving higher forms of economic cooperation, such as joint investments, joint involvement on third markets, scientific and technological cooperation, elaboration and implementation of joint development programs, and so forth. It was pointed out that the problem of the commodity exchange deficit on the Egyptian side should be resolved through intensified purchase of Egyptian goods by Yugoslav work organizations and by balancing trade at the higher level.

Mubarak and Mikulic agreed that the talks on extending the tripartite cooperation agreement between Yugoslavia, Egypt, and India should be ended as soon as possible. It was stressed that this agreement, being the first concrete form of reciprocal cooperation among the developing countries, is of great political and economic significance, and should be enriched with additional substance. This refers especially to the implementation of joint projects of the three countries.

The ARE and FEC presidents stressed that the Non-aligned Countries Movement should adjust its activity to the current international situation. It was noted that in international relations, far greater attention should be paid to the economic position of the developing countries, especially to the debtor countries. It was stressed that a comprehensive dialogue should be established with the creditor countries on ways to resolve the debtor crisis, which is threatening to paralyze the international monetary and financial system. The nonaligned countries should draft a joint program for the activity of the movement regarding this matter.

Loncar Receives Butrus Ghali
LD2409102388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2116 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, today met with Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs. The readiness of the SFRY and Egypt to promote bilateral economic and other relations and even closer cooperation on the international level was expressed. Reference was also made to the revival of the tripartite agreement on economic cooperation between the SFRY, Egypt, and India. Further activity of the nonaligned nations in light of the preparations for the ninth summit next year, and the need to update the work of the movement in conditions of positive changes in international relations were among the topics to which Loncar and Ghali attached emphatic importance.

The current situation in the Near East and Middle East and other issues of interest to Yugoslavia and Egypt were also discussed.

Dizdarevic, Mubarak Conclude Talks
LD2309230688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—The closing talks between Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak were held this evening in the White Palace in Dedinje. They confirmed the essential interest of the two countries in further strengthening mutual relations, particularly economic cooperation based on lasting and higher forms.

The meeting of the two presidents and their associates was described by the Yugoslav delegation as exceptionally friendly and cordial. The departmental ministers, who held separate talks during the day, submitted a report on the results of their agreements.

Dizdarevic and Mubarak agreed that special attention should be devoted to industrial cooperation, closer electrical industry ties, and cooperation in the production of various equipment, tools, textiles, and so forth. There are no disagreements with regard to the need for trade to be balanced, and thus for the large deficit on the Egyptian side to be overcome. This deficit is becoming something of a barrier to the promotion of Yugoslav-Egyptian trade relations.

There was concrete discussion of the regulation of financial claims (about \$40 million) of Yugoslav work organizations. The Egyptian side indicated that it fully respects what has been pointed out in this connection, and expressed readiness to seek solutions through bank contacts and in other appropriate ways. Support was given to the idea of founding a special joint advisory body composed of businessmen and chambers of economy, with the aim of overseeing and encouraging the development of overall economic relations.

Dizdarevic and Mubarak said that the tripartite agreement between Yugoslavia, Egypt, and India (on reciprocal economic cooperation) should not only be preserved, but also enriched in content and quality. The agreement, which expires at the end of September, should be temporarily extended until the end of the year (India will be acquainted with this stand), while the experts and ministers of all three countries in the meantime clarify and endeavor to remove existing differences on particular items in the agreement. This would create conditions for its extension in the longer term.

The Yugoslav and Egyptian presidents stressed that they attach enormous importance to the development of scientific and technical cooperation, and positively assessed the overall relations of the two countries in cultural exchange.

The SFRY and Egypt are also firmly resolved to intensify mutual cooperation in all international activities in which they are involved. In this connection, the forthcoming nonaligned summit was a particularly interesting topic for the interlocutors. The two countries believe that it is important to prepare the ninth summit through the widest possible cooperation of nonaligned countries. Only in this way can this meeting concretely define the directions of updating and adapting the activity of the movement to the current developments and positive changes in the world. The SFRY and Egypt reiterated their readiness to make the biggest possible contribution to preserving the role of the nonaligned movement as an important independent and global factor in international events.

After noting that Husni Mubarak's working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia had provided a new and powerful incentive for the development of bilateral relations and cooperation in the international arena, it was stressed that the talks in Belgrade had clearly mirrored the identity of views of Belgrade and Cairo on all essential questions under discussion.

President Husni Mubarak invited the SFRY Presidency president to visit Egypt as soon as possible.

Mubarak Speaks on Belgrade TV
LD2409221588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1815 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, September 24 (TANJUG)—Relations between Egypt and Yugoslavia have been very good ever since the days when Al-Nasir and Tito were forming the Movement of Non-Alignment and they have been improving in the area of industrial cooperation in the more recent years, as Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said in an interview shown on Belgrade Television this evening.

Mubarak said he was very happy that Yugoslavia would chair the Movement of Non-Alignment and specified that he had discussed with Yugoslav state Presidency

President Raif Dizdarevic how the movement was to be modernized and made more effective in international affairs. The Egyptian president expressed the conviction that Yugoslavia, as the host of the next non-aligned summit, could play a major role in making the movement more dynamic.

Egyptian President Mubarak said that Egypt had never abandoned the Palestinian question as the key problem in the Middle East. In that context, he recalled that Egypt had taken action with the United States and other countries when the Palestinian uprising was in its third week to investigate possibilities for the convocation of an international Mid-East conference.

President Mubarak said that elections were about to be held in the United States and Israel and the right course decided on thereafter. The Egyptian president stated the opinion that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) should carefully consider its every statement and decision so that they would not be abused in the United States or Israel.

Cairo Reports Mubarak Talks
NC2409125388 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Before leaving Belgrade for London this morning, President Husni Mubarak met with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defense Veljko Kadijevic. Egyptian Ambassador to Belgrade Shukri Fu'ad stated that during the meeting President Mubarak and the Yugoslav secretary discussed Egyptian-Yugoslav military cooperation, adding that an agreement was reached to bolster this cooperation and to deal with subjects pertaining to this cooperation during the 5-day visit which Egyptian Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Safiy al-Din Abu Shinaf will pay to Belgrade beginning tomorrow evening.

At the conclusion of his visit to Yugoslavia, President Mubarak invited Yugoslav President Raif Dizdarevic to visit Egypt. The Yugoslav president accepted the invitation, promising to visit at a date to be fixed later.

Mubarak Departs Belgrade
LD2409103288 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0902 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 24 (TANJUG)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak ended a two-day working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade today.

He was seen off at Belgrade airport by State Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic and other high Yugoslav officials.

Egyptian Military Delegation Arrives in Belgrade
*NC2509203788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT
25 Sep 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (MENA)—An Egyptian Armed Forces delegation headed by Lieutenant General Safiy al-Din Abu Shinaf, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, arrived in Belgrade this evening on an official visit to Yugoslavia. The visit, which will continue until Thursday, is in response to an invitation from General Bichanovic, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [name and title as received] who was at the airport to receive the delegation.

Also on hand to receive Lt Gen Abu Shinaf were a large number of high-ranking officers of the Yugoslav Army, Egyptian Ambassador in Belgrade Shukri Fu'ad, military attache in Belgrade Brigadier General 'Ayil 'Uthman, and members of the Egyptian Embassy and military office in Belgrade.

Lt Gen Abu Shinaf will lay a wreath on the tomb of the late Yugoslav President Tito tomorrow. He will also hold a meeting with the Yugoslav chief of staff.

MENA has learned that the Yugoslav president and General Veljko Kadijevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, will receive the Egyptian chief of staff during his visit.

'Text' of Presidency Statement on Kosovo
*AU2409123088 Belgrade POLITIKA
in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 88 pp 1, 6*

[Text of the SFRY Presidency's statement on the situation in Yugoslavia issued on 20 September]

[Text] On 14 September, the SFRY Presidency held a session which was presided over by President Raif Dizdarevic and attended by the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the FEC, and the federal secretaries for foreign affairs, national defense, and internal affairs. The session was devoted to the current political and security situation in the country.

On 11 July, the SFRY Presidency discussed the current political situation and relations in the country. This session was also attended by the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. At that session, it was assessed that the situation is grave and burdened by dangers to the internal security of the country. At the same time, the SFRY Presidency warned the most responsible organs of the federation, socialist republics, and socialist autonomous provinces about the seriousness of the situation and demanded that, in accordance with constitutional powers, they undertake measures and activities to stop negative trends.

The situation has, however, not improved. Negative trends have continued, there has been confrontation in political relations, deterioration in intranational relations and escalation in nationalism, particularly in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, and a weakening of the unified front of the socialist action for political and economic stabilization in the country.

The SFRY Presidency is of the opinion that all this threatens the unity of the country and the democratic alternative of resolving the crisis, weakens efforts to implement the economic and political reform, and creates room for activities from anti-socialist and anti-self-management positions.

The escalation of all nationalisms, the strengthening of the tendency toward ethnic homogenization, and the divisions on a nationalist basis weaken the responsibility of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces to unify the country and to realize common interests. There is increasingly open pressure to revise the basic solutions to the national question in the country and this encroaches on the very foundations of socialist Yugoslavia and the basic achievements of the people's liberation war. There has also been an increase in the tendency to impose national political programs to the detriment of the joint Yugoslav program of economic and political reforms for resolving the crisis.

The working people and citizens are concerned about the fate of the country, the protection of the revolution's achievements, the preservation of brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, and the democratic path of development, and demand that these negative trends be stopped.

The SFRY Presidency stresses that the realization of political and every other responsibility in our society is not on the level required by the situation in society. The responsibility of all the incumbents of self-managing, public, and other social posts should be increased at all levels by developing democratic practice and a well-argued, principled, and public criticism.

The SFRY Presidency places emphasis on the need to create such a political climate in the country, in all the socialist republics, and socialist autonomous provinces which would facilitate the mobilization of all the country's socialist forces, the workers class, and citizens and carry out the most difficult tasks of crucial importance for political stability, further progress, and the development of socialist Yugoslavia, and for strengthening its international position and standing.

The greatest responsibility for halting negative trends, clashes, disunity and divisions, for everything that is happening at present and could subsequently happen, falls on the current leaderships, offices, and the holders of offices in the socialist republics, socialist autonomous provinces, and the federation.

Directing Action Toward Strengthening Unity [subhead]

1. Proceeding from its constitutional role and duty, the SFRY Presidency emphasizes that putting an end to negative tendencies in political and intranational relations, implementing economic and political reforms, and securing a democratic alternative to resolving the crisis represent the basic interests of the working people, citizens, and the peoples and nationalities of our country who demand that the enormous creative energy of the workers class, the whole nation, and all socialist forces in the country is directed toward the realization of these all-Yugoslav interests.

Stirring up political passions, nationalistic intolerance and distrust, various pressures and undemocratic methods in searching for a solution to the problems of social development are causing immeasurable damage to the realization of the common interests of all peoples and nationalities of our country and to all the peoples individually to resolve the crisis as soon as possible.

The SFRY Presidency demands that all state organs in the federation, socialist republics, and socialist autonomous provinces, in accordance with their constitutional powers, direct their actions toward strengthening unity in the country on the basis of the national equality of the peoples and nationalities and toward implementing economic and political reforms which should be carried through in the interest of the further development of socialist self-management and socialist democratic relations and toward the general material and spiritual progress of our country. It is the duty of all state organs in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces to take care of common joint interests, the stability of the internal political situation, and the international position of our country and to avoid and prevent everything that could damage this.

The deep inter-dependence of the existing political, intranational, social, and economic tensions in the country demands united and coordinated action of all organs of the federation, socialist republics, and socialist autonomous provinces and a high degree of responsibility and social organization in conducting the entire act of resolving our country's crisis. This kind of responsibility and the direction of the action should halt very unfavorable and intensified tendencies in political and intranational relations so that society's creative forces can concentrate on the implementation of economic and political reforms, the problems of development, production, reviving the economy, and solving grave social problems. Without dynamic economic development, greater productivity, and more efficient economic and technological development there is no way out of the crisis and no solution to the burning problems of the economic position of the workers class and the very unfavorable material position of the economy. This is where the basic reasons for the growing social tensions in our society lie today.

The SFRY Presidency expects the full support of the workers class and all peoples and nationalities in a resolute implementation of the joint Yugoslav program for resolving the political and economic crisis on a democratic basis.

2. The political stabilization of the situation in the SAP of Kosovo—on the Yugoslav course of struggle for socialism, for national equality, and the country's general progress—is the historic and strategic interest of all peoples and nationalities in our country as a whole. This situation continues to deteriorate, however, with the increased hostile activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists, with their frequent attacks on the citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality and with pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate, which is something that is causing justified protests and bitterness of the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality and the public in general. This situation is also characterized by increasing activities from the positions of Serb and Montenegrin nationalism. All this is leading to greater and greater divisions and confrontations on a nationalist basis in the SAP of Kosovo and the country as a whole.

Removing Causes of Emigration From Kosovo Has Absolute Priority [subhead]

The SFRY Presidency stresses that the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism and the stifling of hot spots of the counterrevolution can be successfully waged and completed through joint efforts and energetic action in a united front of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, and members of other peoples and nationalities in the SAP of Kosovo. The key question and priority task of the socialist forces in Kosovo is the creation and consolidation of this front. This political struggle is the right and realistic way to revive intranational trust in the SAP of Kosovo. The socialist forces among the Albanian nationality has most responsibility in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism and are obliged to carry the greatest burden in this struggle. The organs of the SAP of Kosovo—the Presidency, the Assembly, the Executive Council, the internal affairs and judiciary offices, and the corresponding bodies in the communes—do not have a more pressing task than this.

In parallel with this, of most importance is the implementation of united action, on the basis of a united Yugoslav assessment of the situation in the SAP of Kosovo, to solve the problems in eliminating the basic causes of the crisis in intranational relations above all. The elimination of the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure from Albanian nationalists and separatists and the return to the SAP of Kosovo of those who have emigrated has absolute priority in this action.

The Yugoslav program on Kosovo was adopted on this basis, and a comprehensive and consistent implementation of its short-term and long-term measures constitutes a test for the responsibility of the federation and all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces toward the SAP of Kosovo. The SFRY Assembly recently discussed the implementation of the Yugoslav program and made the assessments and set the tasks for all the state organs. An efficient and full control over the implementation of the tasks from this program is an essential condition for its full and consistent implementation.

The SFRY Presidency, together with the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, will shortly determine further specific actions in the implementation of its obligations and the obligations of all state organs regarding the Yugoslav program on Kosovo.

It is of utmost importance that comprehensive, efficient, and specific legal measures be taken to protect the personal security and property of the Serbs and Montenegrins and all other citizens in the SAP of Kosovo. Bearing this in mind, as part of the application of Article 8 of the Law on the Principles of the State Security System, the SFRY Presidency decided on 12 August 1988 that the personnel of the joint militia detachment of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs should be engaged in offering assistance to the internal affairs organs in the SAP of Kosovo in their direct performance of security tasks in the communes and local communities, and especially the tasks of protecting the personal security and property of the citizens. The SFRY Presidency suggested a number of other measures to assist the state and public security organs in the SAP of Kosovo, and their implementation is under way.

The SFRY Presidency requests of all these organs that the tasks in this field should be efficiently and decisively carried out, and that full coordination be assured in the actions of all state and public security organs. The SFRY Presidency will request respective organs to report regularly on the implementation of these measures, and to take further measures depending on the results.

3. Organized activities by nationalist forces is on the increase in almost all parts of our country. They call for national homogenization and rallying, and they instigate chauvinism, which threatens to provoke serious clashes. An atmosphere is being created in which joint interests and responsibility for unity, the feeling of belonging to a Yugoslav community, and a class approach to intranational relations are being pushed back; nationalist platforms defeated in the national liberation struggle are being renewed, openly advocating an abolition of the federal system, a bourgeois political system, confederalism or bureaucratic centralism; and the national liberation struggle and revolution, the person and the work of Josip Broz Tito, and the Yugoslav People's Army are being attacked. Theses about this or that people or

nationality in the Yugoslav socialist federal community being endangered are accepted and fostered and are increasingly being brought into the ranks of the socialist forces.

One should react resolutely to such occurrences in time and an organized political struggle must be waged. This is often lacking at present and one is objectively succumbing to such occurrences by overemphasizing the interest of one's own nation or nationality and one's own socialist republic or SAP only and by creating ill feeling against whole communities in public political confrontations and thus instigating nationalist, hegemonic, and separatist tendencies.

In its conclusions in July this year, the SFRY Presidency very sharply drew attention to these occurrences and it pointed out the responsibility of organized socialist forces and the institutions of the system for combating and preventing such occurrences, conduct, and such hostile activities. Unjustified delays and opportunism are evident in the approach.

The SFRY Presidency also pointed out the attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army and the denials of its nature and role determined by the Constitution, which also is intended to destabilize the political situation in the country. The Presidency therefore again stresses the responsibility of leaders in all communities where such occurrences appear.

4. The adoption of the changes in the SFRY Constitution by the envisaged deadline, 29 November 1988, is of extraordinary significance for the improvement of the overall political and economic situation in the country. Many differences have been overcome through joint work in appropriate bodies in a democratic atmosphere and solutions have been found to disputed questions. However, the work on changing the SFRY Constitution is still accompanied by certain problems, exclusive positions, and even political pressure. The SFRY Presidency therefore points out the necessity of maximum efforts so that the remaining differences may be overcome by the envisaged deadline through a democratic dialogue following the procedure as provided by the Constitution, in order to avoid the obstructions to the adoption of the amendments that are in the interest of overcoming the crisis and strengthening the unity of our federal community. This will create fuller preconditions for the economic reform and will enable all social forces to concentrate on its implementation.

The Great Importance of Changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia [subhead]

5. The changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia have great importance for the stabilization of political and intranational relations in the whole country. The SFRY Presidency has therefore insisted, in talks so far with the leaderships of the SR of Serbia, the SAP of

Vojvodina, and the SAP of Kosovo, that public confrontations and conflicts stop and that the leaderships together analyze as soon as possible the open questions, decide on stands, and jointly propose appropriate solutions in the context of the public discussion.

The SFRY Presidency has in this way particularly pointed out the importance of reaching agreement on questions which relate to the regulation of the united functions of the republic in the fields of national defense, security, the judiciary, the realization of international cooperation, and on some other questions, especially as the differences are not so bad that they cannot be overcome through joint efforts. Expressing dissatisfaction with the fact that a higher degree of readiness and responsibility has not been shown in more quickly overcoming this problem, which has burdened relations in the country for a long time, the SFRY Presidency insists that the leaderships of the SR of Serbia, the SAP of Kosovo, and the SAP of Vojvodina immediately and without hesitation facilitate the achievement of a consensus on these changes.

6. Mass protest rallies have recently been on the increase in the political life of our country, especially those which are called to express solidarity with the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in the SAP of Kosovo.

The SFRY Constitution guarantees the freedom to hold meetings and other public gatherings, freedom of speech, and the freedom to make public declarations. The freedoms and rights of people and citizens as defined by the Constitution are only limited by the equal freedoms and rights of others and by the interests of the socialist community, as established by the Constitution. The SFRY Presidency stresses that these basic constitutional provisions must be respected.

At the session, the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces warned of the serious consequences for political stability, intranational relations, and security resulting from the continued calling of mass protest meetings on the territory of other socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, without the agreement of the authorities and despite the stands of the political leaderships in the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces which, according to the Constitution, are responsible for the political and security situation in a certain community.

The SFRY Presidency stresses that it is unacceptable to undertake anything which could destabilize the political security circumstances in any part of the country and have a negative influence on intranational relations. Especially as the mass protest meetings include unacceptable and hostile slogans, emblems, and songs, attacks on the achievements of the revolution and the constitutional order of the country, and calls to national intolerance and settling of accounts.

The SFRY Presidency warns that the mass protest meetings increasingly include unreasoned public attacks on the institutions of the system and the leadership, as well as heedless attacks and slander and even threats against a growing number of people who are in the most responsible state and other political posts. Such attacks are also spreading more widely in some of the information media. The SFRY Presidency points out that such unreasoned and unprincipled "name calling" indicate that methods have entered our social relations which undermine the foundations of our socialist self-managing democratic system and have a very unfavorable effect on the state of our intranational relations. This demands the most decisive action from the organized socialist forces, as well as their specific responsibility so that such occurrences stop.

The SFRY Presidency Will Inform the Assembly of Its Stands [subhead]

The SFRY Presidency points out that the responsible organs of the socialist republic and socialist autonomous provinces, the founders and councils, and all social factors which are obliged to take care of the objective reporting of the media, are responsible for effectively eliminating everything that spreads undemocratic practices and undemocratic attitudes and provokes national divisions, distrust, and disunity.

7. Proceeding from the assessment that the economic, social, and political circumstances and state of intranational relations in the country demand the joint, coordinated, and united action of all factors, the SFRY Presidency in the last few months has taken the initiative and organized talks with the leaderships of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces. Talks have been held with the leadership of the SR of Slovenia, the leadership of the SR of Serbia, and the leaderships of the SAP of Kosovo and the SAP of Vojvodina (in which the presidents of the Presidencies of the SR of Serbia and the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee participated). There are forthcoming talks with the leaderships of the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the SR of Montenegro, the SR of Croatia, and the SR of Macedonia.

All these talks are directed at considering the situation in the country, the socialist republics, and the socialist autonomous provinces and the state of their intranational relations. In all the talks, the SFRY Presidency has made and is making the quite specific demand—considering the current situation in the country and in each socialist republic and socialist autonomous province—that the differences which have kindled public polemics and conflicts among the leaderships should be ironed out.

The SFRY Presidency believes that the present situation also demands more frequent meetings of the leaderships of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces in order to eliminate disagreements and to

provide a better exchange of information, joint action to stabilize the situation in the country, joint opposition to phenomena which break up the unity of the country, and joint efforts to consistently implement economic reform.

8. Proceeding from these assessments and stands, the SFRY Presidency will inform the SFRY Assembly in more detail about its assessments of the political situation and relations in the country, the measures which it has taken so far, and its stands and proposals for further action.

The SFRY President has also assessed that it is essential that the SFRY Presidency analyzes with the FEC the achievement of the aims of economic policy for this year, as well as preparations for endorsing specific measures in the entire economic reform and its implementation.

The SFRY Presidency has suggested to the presidencies of the socialist republic and the socialist autonomous provinces that, proceeding from the assessments and stands of this session of the SFRY Presidency, they analyze at their sessions the current political situation and establish specific measures and action to stabilize it, and to inform the public of their assessments, stands, and conclusions.

70,000 at Solidarity Meeting in Titovo Uzice
LD2309160288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Summary] Titovo Uzice, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—A meeting of brotherhood, unity, and solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, attended by more than 70,000 citizens and working people from the region and from eastern Bosnia and northern Montenegro was held in the main square of Titovo Uzice today. Also taking part were about 200 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, who displayed slogans expressing dissatisfaction with the situation in Kosovo and in society, and support for the Serbian leadership. The meeting was opened by Dragan Nikolic, president of the Titovo Uzice SAWP municipal conference, and was addressed by People's Hero Jevrem Popovic. Popovic said that a more rapid and better solution to the Kosovo drama had been expected after the LCY platform, and the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo, but there is profound disappointment in the policies and the people conducting them.

More on Titovo Uzice Protest
AU2309164188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Here is a report from Milorad Milosavljevic in Partisan Square in Titovo Uzice where he says more than 70,000 people have gathered:

A miniature Yugoslavia has gathered in Partisan Square in front of Comrade Tito's memorial, which includes citizens of the Titovo Uzice national liberation region,

representatives from a large number of places in eastern Bosnia and northern Montenegro, delegates of Tito's towns and city communes, and about 200 citizens from Kosovo.

In this historical place from where the fighters of the battalion [words indistinct] moved off to defend the [word indistinct] partisan republic from the fascist occupiers, they want to shout Yugoslavia together with their (?hearts) and words. The messages and demands on numerous banners support mutual equality, self-management, a united Serbia and Yugoslavia, a state of freedom, socialism, brotherhood and unity, and the continuation of Tito's road in a stronger and more resolute way against divisions, conflicts, humiliation, persecution, emigration, and fear. Along with these and other demands of the gathered citizens, the meeting was opened by Dragan Nikolic, president of the SAWP Communal Conference.

[Begin Nikolic recording] This meeting is an expression of the desire and demand of 80,000 inhabitants of the Titovo Uzice communes, as well as of the people in this region who have joined us in large numbers today to express in this historical place our bitterness at the situation in Kosovo and to show our anxiety for the disunity in the party and state leadership and the impossibility of managing the country. We are giving our support to those who have the courage and wisdom to find a way out of the political and economic crisis. [end recording]

The participants at the rally were addressed by the national hero, retired Army General Jevrem Jesa Popovic who said among other things:

[Begin Popovic recording. Our Communist Party should use the huge power of our people. [cheering] It must defend unprotected people. [cheering] Because we have fought. We have fought so that every person can be free in his socialist homeland. [end Popovic recording]

First partisan fighter Milos Markovic on behalf of [word indistinct] of Titovo Uzice, stressed the demand for effective measures to ensure order for the dignity of all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia and a peaceful and calm life.

The meeting is continuing and it has been announced that Mirko Sutic, journalist from the Pristina JEDINSTVO, (?and) citizens from Kosovo will speak. Telegrams will be sent to all federal and republican leaderships.

7,000 Students Protest Albanian Chauvinism
LD2309212488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2058 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Pristina, Sept 23 (TANJUG)—Around 7,000 Serbian and Montenegrin students of primary and secondary schools in Pristina and nearby villages in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo today staged protests against the frequent attacks by Albanian nationalists and separatists.

At the Pristina demonstration the students demanded freedom, security and a peaceful life, the kind that their peers in other parts of Yugoslavia and Albanian children in Kosovo enjoy.

Speaking at a protest meeting, the students' representatives demanded that classes in which instruction is held in Serbo-Croatian always be held in the mornings to ensure the security of the school children. They also demanded a common curriculum and program for all schools in Serbia.

Today's protests by the students, the first of this kind in Yugoslavia, ended in a march to Pristina's suburb of Kosovo Polje.

As a result of the protests, the leadership of the Socialist Alliance of Belgrade today conveyed a demand to the higher organs of the alliance to undertake action to protect the Serbian and Montenegrin children from attacks by Albanian separatists and chauvinists.

The leadership of the Socialist Alliance of Belgrade also demanded that the attacks on Albanians in Kosovo who have shown solidarity with the hardships of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo be strongly condemned.

Over the last two months, several hundred thousand Yugoslavs have protested over the drama of the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins who have been terrorized by Albanian separatists and chauvinists for the past seven years. Despite disagreement among country's leaderships over this manner of expressing support to the non-Albanian population which has been deprived of its rights, the solidarity meetings continue to take place in the republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

Today, over 70,000 people who attended a meeting in Titovo Uzice (Serbia) expressed dissatisfaction over the grave situation in Kosovo and the country. They pointed out that a conspiracy against Yugoslavia and its freedom has been plotted for a long time in Kosovo. They demanded a new constitution which would ensure statehood to the Republic of Serbia and would provide it with the [passage indistinct].

300,000 Attend Nis Solidarity Meeting

*LD2409121088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Text] Nis, 24 Sep (TANJUG)—To the strains of the Yugoslav national anthem, a meeting of solidarity with the disenfranchised Serbs and Montenegrins and other non-Albanian population in Kosovo began in Nis at midday today.

About 300,000 people and citizens of Nis [words indistinct] and from other areas of the country gathered on Lenin Boulevard.

Starting in the early hours of the morning, about 100,000 workers from Nis collectives organized themselves in columns and set off for the place where the meeting was to be held along streets decorated with state and party flags.

Some 2,000 people arrived by special train from Kosovo Polje this morning.

Opening the meeting, Dr Milorad Bozic, president of the Nis SAWP municipal conference, said that today's splendid meeting of all nations and nationalities is an expression of the broadest support for the LCY and Serbian LC in the struggle against the counterrevolution in Kosovo and for social progress in the country and the constitutional changes which will secure for the SR of Serbia the same position as other republics.

Militia Delays Protesters en Route to Rally

*AU2409160588 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Text] Our correspondent Ljubomir Nikolic reports from a rally in Mosevac to which citizens of the Macedonian village of Vevcane have been invited:

A meeting of solidarity and friendship began in Mosevac at 1300, an hour later than envisaged. Dzevad Valjasevic, president of the local community, explained the delay in the arrival of the people from Vevcane and Kosovo—about 100 attended the meeting—by saying that official bodies took measures in order to prevent the meeting.

According to him, the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs carried out a general mobilization of the regular and reserve militia personnel in the Doboj region, and the Vevcani people were stopped near Zenica under the pretext that their vehicles were technically faulty.

Pressure was exerted at Mosevac against people employed in Maglaj—some 400 of them—to not attend the meeting because of the consequences that may ensue. Nobody can prevent us Muslims—Mosevac is exclusively inhabited by Muslims—from expressing our solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins suffering in Kosovo. Let all those who forbid us (?know this), Valjasevic said.

He read a dozen letters and telegrams sent to Mosevac from various parts of the country expressing support (?for their stand) and congratulations on (?their bravery). (Hasan Delic) then read a poem, called the Kosovo Struggle, and several speakers, Muslims, Serbs, and others, expressed support for those persecuted in Kosovo and demanded the country's leadership to solve the Kosovo problem urgently.

Cheers were heard for (?Milosevic) and Yugoslavia, and for brotherhood and unity. Bureaucracy was denounced; it was said that only bureaucracy divides people by

religion and nationality. This multinational gathering in Mosevac sent a telegram to the LCY Central Committee asking that free expression of solidarity with Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins be allowed, and demanding of the 17th LCY Central Committee session to make an end to the divisions in the country and to call to account all those responsible for the Kosovo drama and the situation in the country.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 24 September carries a 3-minute report by Ljubomir Nikolic adding the following:

"Ljubomir Nikolic reports that the rally was not attended by representatives of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins of the Macedonian village of Vevcane as foreseen."

Ljubomir Nikolic says that the Mosevac solidarity meeting, "the first of its kind in the western part of the country and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, was attended by over 100 villagers and their guests from the neighboring villages and other places. Dzevad Galjasevic, president of the local community, blamed the officials in Maglaj and in the republic for the nonappearance of the Vevcane and Kosovo people. The officials did their best to prevent the meeting. According to him, the Vevcani people were stopped near Zenica."

70,000 at Solidarity Meeting Held in Novi Sad
*AU2509164188 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 88*

[Nikola Bulatovic and Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Text] At a magnificent meeting of solidarity with Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins, the city of Novi Sad has shown its real face; its open, hospitable, and dignified face. More than 70,000 people gathered at a meeting and accepted by acclamation the proposal that the leadership of the Novi Sad and Vojvodina SAWP be replaced. Nikola Bulatovic and Zivojin Jerotijevic report:

[Indistinct chanting] This is how the Novi Sad citizens welcomed Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins. The citizens of Novi Sad and the workers of the Yugoalat, whose firm is the organizer of the meeting, started to gather together at the large square near the railroad station very early this morning. They were joined by those who came from Pancevo, Vrsac, Bela Crkva, Titov Vrbas, Crvenka, Toplice, Kragujevac, Smederevo, Bcsanski Petrovac, Banatski Karlovac, Montenegro, and other parts of the country, as well as by students, the workers of Novi Sad and other Vojvodina work organizations. At this square there were already many thousands of people present when the Serbs from Kosovo and Metohija arrived. The people from Kosovo were welcomed by chanting: You are our brothers.

Refreshments were served on the other side of the square. The refreshments were also provided by a group of social security workers, at their own expense. There has been plenty of bread, salt, water, and apples. Just before 1100 a large column started to walk toward the Vojvodina sport stadium. People were singing the national anthem and the song entitled: Hey Yugoslavia. They also shouted slogans among which were the following: We will overthrow the government in Novi Sad; We want Pekic back; Don't be afraid of Krunic, and others.

Today, instead of tears, the faces of the citizens of Novi Sad were lit. They joined the column in large numbers.

In front of the Novi Sad DNEVNIK offices, the column, which already numbered some 15,000 people, was shouting: DNEVNIK is telling lies; Shame on you; You sold your souls; This is Novi Sad, you betrayed Kosovo; Traitors; and so forth.

The crowd which was shouting for some time was then addressed by Obrad Lukic, journalist of the Dnevnik organization's paper POLJOPRIVREDNIK, who publicly tore up his journalist card saying that he did not want to belong to an organization in whose ranks are such people as DNEVNIK editors. Among the banners seen at the meeting were the following: Hey Serbia of three parts, you will be one again; Honest elections, immediately; Daddy, prevent the war; Novi Sad be red from freedom rather than from shame; We have electricity, we have water, we will also have freedom; Who does not know what wounds are, laughs at scars; Resolve this in peace, we won't be able to do it in that way.

In addition to the picture of Tito, there were also pictures of Njegos, Karadjordje, and the drawings of Milosevic, Gracanin, Jovic, and Trifunovic. There were also some banners referring to and caricatures of Dragoslav Markovic, Smole, and others who had already been criticized at similar meetings.

The meeting in the central square was opened by Mladen Obradovic, member of the Organization Committee. He warmly welcomed the people from Kosovo and everybody else. His speech was met with approval and applause.

The first speaker, Rade Popovic, did not, perhaps expectedly, receive the same response. He was, to put it in simple terms, booed because he spoke on behalf of the City Trade Union Organization which was undecided about organizing this meeting until the last minute.

[Begin Popovic recording] [Shouting, whistling, booing heard throughout the speech] Comrades, dear friends from Kosovo, and all present people from all over our country, welcome to Novi Sad, city in which people have always moved in and never out, city in which all peoples and nationalities [words indistinct because of too loud booing] to welcome friends warmly and humanely. [end recording]

It has been demonstrated again that the people know how to hold a conversation with speakers. The people's reaction is such that it is immediately clear who they accept and who they reject. So, the next speaker, metal worker Vlado Popovic, an AVNOJ prize winner and five times winner at Yugoslav metal workers competition, was loudly welcomed.

Popovic said among other things that one of the reasons for holding the meetings will disappear when peaceful life is ensured to all people in Kosovo. The persecution of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo must be, as he said, stopped with all available means. Having suggested that the proposed amendments to the Constitution of Serbia be adopted, Popovic proposed that the Serbian leadership be unanimously supported in all its demands, including the demand that Serbia be a state like other republics. He was in favor of a constitution that would bear the signature of the people.

[Begin Popovic recording] [Chanting] While the people of Vojvodina are trying to persuade the Vojvodina leadership not to fear a united Serbia, an entity that is not a state at present, that a united Serbia would not be to the detriment of anybody, the leadership of Vojvodina is fighting for a kind of autonomy that is only needed by itself [loud chanting]. The Serbian people do not have a constitution. The present constitution was created by other people. [chanting] [end recording]

The crowd was then addressed by Milica Grkovic, professor at Novi Sad University.

[Begin Grkovic recording] [Chanting] I am sure of one thing; I am sure that neither Albanian nor Serbian mothers want their children to die. They gave birth to their children to love and enjoy the world and not to hate, suffer, and die. [chanting] [end recording].

Milica Grkovic proposed that one of the Novi Sad communes become a twin commune with one of Kosovo communes and that an appeal be initiated in Novi Sad to help Kosovo mark the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo. She pointed out that further delays would only make things worse.

Drago Samardzic spoke on behalf of the people from Kosovo. He pointed to the separatist alliance of segments of both provincial leaderships expressed through Vojvodina's demand that the slogan Kosovo—republic be replaced by the slogan: Provinces—republics.

Samardzic then spoke about the purpose of the second visit of the people from Kosovo to Novi Sad.

At the end of this large meeting, the proposal that the leaderships of the Novi Sad and Vojvodina SAWP be replaced was accepted by acclamation. Several hundred of the participants in the meeting then set off toward the

provincial Assembly, the Executive Council building, and the monument to Svetozar Miletic, demanding that the leading men of this province resign.

Radio Comments on Solidarity Meetings

*AU2509135888 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Dragan Dimitrijevic talk]

[Text] All over Serbia and Montenegro, and in a certain way also in Macedonia, numerous protest meetings have been held in the past few months, and according to an estimate made at the recent session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, they were attended by about 2 million people. If one adds the meetings that were held over the past 2 days, and especially the grandiose people's gathering in Nis where over 300,000 citizens gathered, the total number exceeds 2.5 million people.

What do they want? What do they tend to? What do they strive for? Let the participants at the great rally in Nis provide an answer to these questions.

[Recording of crowd chanting: We are stronger together; Yugoslavia; and several other indistinct slogans]

The people obviously know what they want. They want a peaceful life in Kosovo for everybody. They want constitutional changes that will contribute to the overcoming of the economic crisis and will enable the Republic of Serbia really to be a people's republic on its entire territory.

This is a clear voice of the people who justly, and with full justification, expect the announced 17th LCY Central Committee session to carry out the ideopolitical differentiation, and the LCY Central Committee to remove from its ranks all those who with their activities, and most frequently their lack of activities, were not up to their historical tasks: the strengthening of Yugoslavia and of all its parts equally, the enrichment of all the values of our socialist revolution, above all brotherhood and unity, mutual human trust, and life in peace and harmony.

The solidarity and unity meeting in Nis today, at which all these values were demonstrated, constitutes an important link in the chain of the people's will. This will must be strictly respected in every democratic society, and our country has been included among the standard bearers of democracy and wants to remain so. This is a peculiar referendum that the Yugoslav political leadership—once it definitely reaches unity in its own political program—must not, and will not want to, ignore.

The people have had their say.

LCY CC Presidium Session Meets on Economy
*LD2309100188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANUG)—Economic trends since the beginning of the year have been unfavorable and have threatened the realization of the immediate and long-term goals of curbing inflation and implementing the economic stabilization policy. At the same time, the process of economic reform has been slowed down. Positive results have, however, been recorded in the spheres of exports, foreign currency reserves, and foreign currency earnings from tourism. This, unfortunately, has not been sufficient to make radical turnabout in the struggle against inflation, to revitalize the economy, and to enhance the economy's capacity to change its production structure. Milanko Renovica said in an introductory report at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which met to discuss current economic policy.

Economic trends to date indicate an urgent need for additional measures to be taken by the federation, the republics, and provinces, and work collectives to stimulate production growth and to encourage exports in order to halt as soon as possible any further decline in industrial production. It is also to conduct a specific examination of the effects of this year's drought, which has caused damage estimated at \$1 billion. Prompt action is also needed to eliminate unfavorable trends hampering normal supplies. Measures by the federal republican or provincial organs will be inadequate unless the LC, the Trade Union, and other factors launch large-scale activities within collectives aimed at increasing production and, above all, at resolving some of the vital issues of how to heighten motivation for increasing production and income.

Speaking about the difficulties caused by inflation, Renovica said that the rise in retail prices following liberalization measures was expected, but not to the extent recorded to date or expected by the end of the year. Full attention must therefore be devoted to analyzing the causes of inflation and its future trends in order take measures to halt and reduce it as successfully as possible. It is above all necessary to consider the situation in the spheres of expenditure and income distribution. Renovica said: In the present circumstances, the policy of real interest rates has resulted in large increases in production costs and has depressed production. For instance, the interest charged on bank loans last year amounted to 1.825 trillion dinars, while the interest charged on deposits reached 1.364 trillion dinars. The difference between the two is insufficient to cover outstanding debts owed to the banks. Partly for this reason, the banks had to increase the interest rates by up to 60 percent. This placed a considerable strain on the economy which relies largely on credits.

The trends in the spheres of personal incomes have also been unfavorable. According to official figures, in the first 6 months, net personal income fell by 8.4 percent in

real terms. However, according to an analysis compiled by federal organs, in June public sector real personal incomes were down by 10.7 percent on the same month last year. Consideration must thus be given to a [CTUY] Presidium for an urgent analysis of the effects of the law on restricting gross personal incomes and for preparing changes which will broaden the scope for motivating those workers and collective which produce good economic results. Welfare policy programs must become an integral part of the economic and development policy. True, all the republics and provinces have already got these programs, but they were adopted with a considerable delay. An immediate and quick action is needed to resolve the issue of subsidising basic agricultural produce and securing realistic sources of funds for this purpose. It will be acceptable to abandon the present system of across-the-board compensation and change to the system of subsidies for those who need them. Stressed Renovica: It would however be sound to consider the possibility of these subsidies remaining within the federation's competence to the end of this year. The republics and provinces will be asked to introduce special, additional subsidies for these and possibly other agricultural and food produce.

Renovica concluded: Support must be given to a proposal by the CTUY Presidium calling on all the republics, provinces, and municipalities to work out the lowest possible family income which would qualify for supplementary benefits. The money for this purpose should not however be provided at the expense of and from the further burdening of the economy. It is very important that appropriate solutions are found for halting any further increases in deductions from personal incomes and that a limit of taxing the revenue and personal incomes is established for the whole country.

Explaining in detail the latest extensive information on economic trends, FEC Vice President Janez Zemljarić, stressed that the positive process of the May measures, with which we should persevere, are still overshadowed by the great difficulties being manifested in increased social tensions and dissatisfaction. This is why all unfavorable trends should be halted with effective and decisive shock actions and the preparation of draft laws for the implementation of economic reform should be speeded up. Five draft laws have already been sent to the SFRY Assembly.

Most urgent is the alleviation of the unfavorable effect of generators of inflation, and the involvement of all available resources in revitalizing all economic activity, the growth of economically viable production, and in maintaining a high growth level in exports. A portion of the foreign currency receipts and reserves should be engaged at once for the importation of semimanufactures, raw materials, and equipment; some of the limitations on imports should be simplified; and there should be further reductions in import duties. It is also essential to involve various sources of external accumulation and approved credits for production, technological modernization, and

support for structural changes. Solutions should be drawn up as soon as possible for relieving the system of national banks and commercial banks, and the economy, of high debt commitments, and for converting them into public debt. Decisive measures are also necessary to reduce the surplus in clearing exchange, which amounts to about \$2 billion. Zemljarić considers that in a month's time there should be a reexamination and reduction in all the demands on the economy in all sociopolitical communities and associations. Broad action on savings should be initiated immediately in all spheres.

In the relevant analyses, it is clear that the commercial banks have far exceeded the economically justifiable frameworks in their established real positive interest rates and have tried in this way to cover losses in a section of economic organizations, bad debts in banks, and the financing of their "unrealistic organisation," and so forth. In recent weeks the banks have reduced these interest rates by almost a half, but they are still above the rate of average accumulation. Thus, maintaining these rates would continue to drain the economy. The FEC and the National Bank are not questioning the real positive interest rates in the present situation, but actions have been set in train to correct the distortions in the application of this instrument, Zemljarić noted. Thus the revaluation exchange rate will be applied only at the level of the real growth of retail prices in the current period, that is only at the monthly and not the annual level. The restriction of real positive interest rates will be secured while maintaining incentives for savings, but there will also be a significant reduction and alleviation of their inflationary effect. It will again be suggested to the republics and provinces that they tax the part of income realized on the basis of real positive interest rates.

Mentioning that the present possibilities for greater payments of earnings in organizations with above-average accumulation are not fully utilized, the FEC vice president added that changes in the intervention law on pay will be proposed. These would remove certain shortcomings and would introduce stimulative mechanisms which facilitate certain more relaxed solutions. Certain stimulative measures could also be applied retrospectively. In the forthcoming talks with the IMF mission, we will insist on establishing more flexible and stimulative frameworks for personal incomes. Particularly, we will look at the question of personal incomes in social activities.

From 1 October compensation will be introduced for vital food products, but in expenditure and in the form of social benefits for the most threatened categories of the population. This would be based on overall social position and family situation, Zemljarić stressed in conclusion.

The worst thing of all, Vidoje Zarković said in the debate, is that there have been no indications yet that the present unfavorable trends in economic policy can be halted or turned around. It can be reliably asserted that 1988 will be exceptionally bad in the economic results

achieved and will be numbered as one of our most unsuccessful years. And the very unfavorable trends of this year will be carried over into the coming year. [passage omitted]

According to Zarković, it is undeniable that without the radical economic-systemic changes already announced and their rapid application, it is impossible to overcome successfully the economic crisis. That is why the preparation of the economic reform and the preparation of the organizations of associated labor for the acceptance of reform are the most important task for the LCY. These preparations should be speeded up and founded on the orientations of the LCY Conference. However, it should be realized that even with the most intensive and best work economic reform cannot be prepared by the beginning of next year. That is why, Zarković stressed, it is essential that certain corrections should be urgently carried out in particular systemic regulations and measures of economic policy. [passage omitted]

Zarković continued: I consider that changes in the accounting system should be carried out urgently. We should support the idea of the FEC that the present system of the monthly fixing of interest rates should be abandoned. I believe that we really need to undertake more resolutely measures of financial consolidation of the economy as well. The most urgent task that the FEC should tackle is the recovery of agriculture. The present situation in this activity will have far-reaching consequences if there is no swift and adequate reaction. The LC and our Presidency must speak out resolutely and loudly and warn the exponents of current economic policy that such a course of price rises of basic food products is untenable for the working class of Yugoslavia.

Means must be found, Zarković stressed for the protection of the living standard of those most under threat. Why do we not introduce taxation on personal incomes of the better-off strata? Why do we not go for more stringent taxation of property, which would reduce the social inequalities in society? Alongside this we must make more serious adjustments to the present law on the growth of personal incomes. [passage omitted]

Marko Orlandić said: The warning that the socio-economic situation is increasingly determining the overall political atmosphere in the country is being confirmed. Thus, the oversight and weakness lies not in the assessments, but in the inability of social subjects to prevent this. The nervousness in society is growing and is turning into revolt, but leaderships at all levels are failing to draw the timely and necessary conclusions from this.

It is clear, Orlandić considers, that the crisis cannot be overcome overnight and that the reform will not be achieved without difficulties, resistance and pitfalls. It is also clear that the 15 May measures are not the reform,

but its precursor; but the general atmosphere for the course of the reform is dependent on their outcome. Thus, such results are endangered by the unfavorable social and political wave, which can significantly complicate the orientation toward economic reform.

The current economic policy has lost control and effect and the processes in reproduction are proceeding haphazardly. Orlandic assessed: The measures of economic policy are not synchronized and consistent. In these conditions, the theory which has been heard here that the time is too short for positive results is unacceptable, because the results are more than unfavorable and require an analysis of the causes and responsibility for this. The FEC, Orlandic noted, has no real analyses of the country's economic situation. In such circumstances it is realistic to raise the question of why the May measures have not yielded and are still not yielding positive results. [passage omitted]

At the end of his speech Orlandic expressed the fear that work on the reform of the economic system will neither qualitatively nor quantitatively be completed within time limits which will enable the reform as a whole to begin to operate from 1 January next year. Marko Orlandic concluded: On the basis of all this we, as the Central Committee Presidium must ask—Is there room for the involvement of the working class of Yugoslavia in the drafting, adoption, and realization of the program of reforms, or will we once again have to do it on their behalf?

The basic levers for the improvement of the economic situation, Slobodan Milosevic assessed, are economic reform and economic policy, but the problem is that they are used disproportionately and inadequately. While changes in the system are too slow and diluted, changes in economic policy are too rapid and inflexible. A rigid and inflexible economic policy in deformed systemic conditions often produces precisely the results which are not desired [passage omitted]

Stefan Korosec noted: When we are discussing current economic policy in the LCY Central Committee Presidium we must bear in mind that we have examined this several times in the Central Committee. The fact is that in 1988 we have twice changed our concept of economic policy. It seems to me that when we evaluate current economic trends today we must have clear criteria, or else we will once again fall into the same traps and mistakes as in the past. Stressed Korosec: One of these criteria is whether these measures are in line with the reform.

We must recognize the real possibility of the economy adjusting to these conditions of economic activity which have appeared on the scene since May. I agree with all the distortions and criticisms, Korosec said, but we must know what began when and where.

If in the coming 6-7 months we diverge from basic course of reform, I believe that we will be unable to implement that reform. A decisive battle for the implementation of the LCY Conference stances on economic reform is needed, Korosec said and stressed that the struggle to reduce inflation should be in the forefront of this. [passage omitted]

Jakov Lazaroski noted: The greater part of the agreed development and economic policy for this year is not being realized. There has been insufficient recognition of the severity and reasons for the worrying problems present in economic trends and in the social sphere. Said Lazaroski: It is unacceptable that in the proposed measures which are to be adopted by the end of the year, there is not one which would facilitate the alleviation or removal of a number of the problems facing the economy of the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo. The emphasis on rigorous social control of prices and basic raw material products has led to notable regional differences in the place of price rises. For example, he gave as an illustration the case of the SR of Macedonia, which because of the predominantly basic raw material structure of its industry, has found itself in an unequal position in primary distribution.

Lazaroski recalled that there are still no uniform bases of social policy, although this was an obligation undertaken in the basic directions of economic reform.

The economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Abdulah Mutapdzic noted, is in a very serious financial situation, which has never been so bad. The question is justifiably asked as to why the economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina is not treated in the same way as the economies of Macedonia and Kosovo in the implementation of measures of financial consolidation. [passage omitted]

It is 5 months since the adoption of the May measures, Milan Kucan noted, and it is clear that the problems are not surmountable either with the previous economic policy, which was in essence misguided, or with the policy drawn up in May. Therefore, in order to initiate the essential social action we need unity in the evaluation of the economic policy.

Kucan asked: Do we need changes in the economic policy in the sense of eliminating its undesirable economic, political and social effects, or is the policy no good, so that the concept should be changed? I am not for the second option, because this would mean a debate from anti-inflation and anti-stabilization positions and a farewell to democratic way out of the crisis. The May policy is not the cause of the difficulties but has only shown the full depth of the crisis. It has shown that we are not simply underdeveloped, but that we are also wrongly developed. [Passage omitted]

Taking part in the debate FEC President Branko Mikuć, first recalled the origin of the causes of the economic crisis beginning in 1965 and then stressed that in the

eighties we have continued with expenditure beyond our real means. Since we have continued to live in illusions of plenty, we are faced with inflation and negative growth rates, that is stagflation.

Ambitious reform programs are being prepared at present for the implementation of which, it is necessary to remove certain limitations, primarily constitutional, and it is on this that we are working. Changes are necessary because the federation cannot now operate as a real state in a series of functions which presuppose a unified market and unified economic area. Mikulic supported this theory with the absence of a uniform basis for the taxation system, a uniform credit-monetary policy, and other examples. He said: I am not seeking that the character of the federal community be changed, but I wish to say that we should all bear the consequences of inefficiency in these conditions. He added that this does not mean, speaking conditionally, the socialization of the FEC's accountability.

Recalling that in the past decade or so primary omission has been controlled by the republican and provincial national banks, the FEC president said that the National Bank of Yugoslavia is not a monetary authority but, in many ways a commercial bank. At the end of December there will be 40 trillion dinars in the national Bank of Yugoslavia resulting from exchange rate differences alone. This is not easy to resolve, but it must be covered because we have "devoured" all this in the previous period.

Continuing his speech, Mikulic cited an interesting, and for many surprising, finding of a professional analysis which shows that in the past 15-20 years all customs and noncustoms burdens were borne by a small section of the economy. These burdens are not equally distributed since all others were excluded by piecemeal decisions and on the basis of various criteria.

Explaining that the target inflation rate is not programmed inflation, the FEC president said that it is the basis for establishing nominal limits on expenditure and the instrument for maintaining these limits, so as to have the effect that real inflation is as close as possible to the target. He said: At present the prices of 63 percent of industrial products are being completely freely formed. If the joint elements for establishing prices in the economic infrastructure and the free formation of the prices of corn, wheat, and other products are included, this percentage is considerably greater.

In the 8-monthly period, in comparison with last December prices under direct control increased by 87.6 percent and those under social control by 103.5 percent. The prices of products to which the obligation of previous notification (of 30 days) applies leapt up by 113.8 percent, and free prices by 101.6 percent. Mikulic drew attention to the cartel-style organization of our economy, that is, to the existence of 820 different economic associations in which agreement reaching takes place

even on prices. The FEC is considering a proposal to abolish associations such as they are by law, in the hope that more natural processes of forming associations in the economy will emerge. He also noted that the mood against intervention imports has now been carried into the federal organs from the economy, republics, and provinces. This is why imports are not proceeding at the desired pace. Turning to the question of compensation for certain vital food products, Mikulic said it has been agreed that some of this compensation will in future be given to production by the federation, and that under a temporary solution, some of the compensation will be guaranteed to the population whose living standard needs to be protected. Next year a scheme of total family earnings should be established, not for the sake of tax returns but for conducting a policy of protecting the living standard.

At the close of his speech Mikulic said that the FEC is not prepared to accept eventual adjustments in the economic policy which would mean a return to the policy of cheap capital and an unrealistic rate of exchange of the dinar. He added that funds for the payment of a certain amount for so-called surplus manpower must be secured in the sociopolitical communities and not in the collectives. [passage omitted]

Asking to take the floor again in order to reply to certain questions, Janez Zemljarić stressed that of the total \$400 million for intervention imports, mostly raw materials and semimanufactures, \$113 million has been utilized. Resolutions have been issued for a further \$47 million while \$240 million is still available. Efforts are being made for this amount to be used as soon as possible for essential intervention imports.

Since the question was raised several times about the planned 30,000 apartments for the market, Zemljarić replied that this program is being relatively slowly implemented because of the number of difficulties and particularly because of the lack of money available to the construction industry and bankers. However, despite this, last year and in the previous year approximately 20,000 apartments were constructed for the market. Work is being carried out at present on the revitalization of this program and on generous support for it, Zemljarić stressed.

Toward the end of the debate Milanko Renovica suggested that today's assessments, stances, and proposals be included as far as possible in a document in preparation for the coming 17th party plenum. He considers that in particular the part of the debate on additional measures for the revival of production and exports could be of use for the immediate tasks of Communists, as well as the part on specific proposals for activity in the area of expenditure, credit-monetary policy, and the market and prices.

Dr Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is also of the opinion that as many as possible of today's proposals should be included in a document which would be a kind of platform for the preparation of the 17th plenum, because the debate was full not only of critical remarks but, also of proposals for the improvement of economic currents. Suvar stressed in this connection that we could not offer wholesale support to the creators and exponents of economic policy, but that we should also not restrict ourselves only to general criticism.

Suvar stressed: There have been pleas today for some kind of measures, new in character, to be adopted for inflation to be curbed as far as possible by the end of the year, and for the limits of social tolerance not to be exceeded. He too advocated cuts in expenditure, primarily budget and nonbudget expenditure, and the reduction of certain taxes and contributions. Most important is the creation as soon as possible of conditions for more and better quality production and for the inflationary impact on the living standard to be neutralized as far as possible.

Economic policy should also have a class function to be on the side of those who live from their own labor and so

that they are its subject, and not simply its object as they are at present. Everything should be done to open up the way to economic reform by means of current economic policy, having regard for the real problems and demands of associated labor and not abandoning the directions of the 13th congress and the First LCY Conference, Suvar stressed.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium today examined the draft document for the forthcoming 17th party plenum. This covers the immediate tasks and activities of the LCY for overcoming the present economic, political and social situation in the country, on which the LCY Central Committee members will express their views at the coming session. In talks with journalists Stefan Korosec, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that the 17th session of the highest party forum must be well and thoroughly prepared because otherwise it would be a failure. We must come out with a clear program of specific tasks for communists in all environments and with precise stances on several of the most topical political issues which have recently been commanding the great attention of the public.